Ra. H. C. Mught

HE LIBERATOR BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT NO. 25, CORNHILL.

Johnson, General Agent: nces are to be made, and all letters aing to the pecuniary concerns of the

-\$250 per annum, payable in advance ration of six months. and communications must be rost

serves making one square will be injary concerns of the Liberator

the following gentlement Oursey, WM. Bassett.

VOL. IX.

M LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

GE OF OPPRESSION. the Abolitionist. IR CO. MEETING AT WRENTHAM.

WRIGHT : With mingled emotions of sit down to give you a brief oth of that course of combuct ion from the old society neces-constantly manifested by the e latter. A slaveholder is far n all our original principles, and urge measures with new zeal and greater

mlar Quarterly Meeting of the Society, annal amerisanous had the care-e old and new Societies would come-ing line be then drawn for the county, ads of peace and good order, (!!) or of the new Society, had previously de-er they were in the majority or minormeeting, organize anew, and old organization to its friends,

of Dednam, a vice President, in ones, an agent of the old Society, tary pro tent. It became evident aparticularly was not to be expected. The usual resolve, inviting all to participate in the deliberations offered by a resident in the county. amend it by inserting the word per-gentlemen. After some debate, it chair, Who was entitled to vote on After much equivocation, two deci-1. That none but residents in (This was correct.) From the second decision an appeal was meeting. On that appeal, the chair decidof the committee, who drafted embers of the committee, who draited on of the Society, stated distinctly, that tended that females should vote, or oth-the brainess of the Society. No female e so, in any instance. That the term the constitution, was used in the sense associations, in which men and wo bers, but men only, transacted the busi-dy. In several instances the worthy of friends of the new Society in their the friends of the old Society to The vote was finally taken or debate! The vote was harmy taken on ind the decision of the chair was reversed of seven, although seventeen women votantive, on the question of their own right! Thus the majority of all the members as present, representing four-fifths of all

penitence and forgiveness soon follow it! (!!)

ANTI-SLAVERY.

SOUND VIEWS.

Yours for the slave, Boston, Sept. 12, 1838.

ists in the county, (!!) decided that under on of the Society, females had no right to revise engage in the business of the meet-plestion of constitutional construction was uestion of constitutional constructs by the voice of the Society itself. then returned on the resolve to invite ues and States to take part. The is other counties and States to take part. The art (which, though equivocal in phrascology, ded to invite females to participate) was then a few females still voting, after it had been as they had no constitutional right to do it! (et, as it was offered, inviting gentlemen to among other things, the surprising fact, that your brether as it was offered, inviting gentlemen to easily do not openly refuse to take (many easily the property of the engage of the clarify, did not openly refuse to take (many easily the property of the engage of the clarify of the engage of the clarify of the engage of the clarify of the engage of church, and resolved, for the siave's cting, marked by coarse ie specimens of which would b hey would disgrace your columns. (!!) action arranged by them for the after-pear in the subsequent proceedings. Mr. had probably too much honorable feeling strument of the contemplated outrages; in the morning, and governed himself ac-SARCEL PHILERICK, of Brookline, was it into the chair in the afternoon. He is a the Board of the old State Society, and a at of the County Society. A resolve had in the morning, that all business should ough the hands of the business Commitorty of the business committee. It is the resolve on the table. This moved and was not carried, nine females and the chairman having counted their d, the majority would have been seven ing on the table. The plan our oppo-ing, was now developed. The same e they took in Middlesex county, was

The rights of the majority were they were entitled to do it, and should and began to give him a deserved, but see, for his violations of order, in refusing appeal, and the tyranny and oppression etchis waole conduct. And now ensued the leggars description. For violence and exceeded every thing I have seen, save in and meeting in Boston. Five or six agents are of the old State Society, addressed the ce, at the top of their voices; others shouted others interally yelled; others hissed and order to drown Mr. St. Clair's voice! He cr, and the chairman was out of order, and and his freedy attempting to stop him for persisted in speaking, and finally suc hany interruptions, in concluding his re-hairman then took the question the secthe chairman was compelled to delare! So the party were again defeated. lely introduced a resolve rescinding the morning, in relation to the right of females his was briefly debated by several persons and sustained. The main question was the chair declared the result to be seventy in thire, and fifty-seven in the negative. He diventively works contraviations wenty-five women's votes, contrary to fill of the Society; so that the real vote in the affirmative, and fifty-seven in eing a decisive rejection of the resolu Had the females with us voted, the

> successively, and gave a firm and to the chairman and the violent minor-surse they had pursued, so disgraceful to





OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1839.

themselves and the cause, and so palpably in violation of the principles of justice, the rules of all deliberative bodies, and the dictates of common sense. Notice having been given, that the friends of the new capable and the decision would now proceed to the vestry to form a new form of society, the sopinity of the male unablers and developments would alarm the senacious mind abbilitionity precest, withdrew for that purpose. The neeting in the church continued to be a seen of bitterness and denutration till its close. I have the friends of fibery and peace.

The neeting in the church continued to be a seen of bitterness and denutration till its close. I have neither time nor disposition to comment upon their savings or doings. Let humanity weep over them assience. (*!)

The meeting in the vestry was delightful. (*) It was opened with a most incling prayer (*) by Irother (Washburn, of Stoughton. A tender, affectionate spirit characterized the remarks, and indeed the whole proceedings. The provocations to harsh censure of our crining brethren and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three presented and adopted, emblanced three three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three presented and adopted, emblanced three three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three presented and adopted, emblanced three three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three and deluded sisters (*!) were forgotten in an another three and deluded

Truly your friend. N. P. ROGERS.

From the Norfolk Democrat. THE NORFOLK COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SO-

Held a quarterly meeting at Wrentham on Tuesday, SOUND VIEWS.
Our brother Roders, of the Herald of Freedom, in a letter to a venerable pro-slavery elergyman of New peaceful county. It is known, doubtless, to most of our readers, that the Anti-Slavery ranks in Massachawe commend to the consideration of our readers as and still is, the cause of unpleasant disturbances in the control of the control o we commend to the consideration of our readers as peculiarly forcible and just. In our humble opinion, the money employed in sending copies of 'Slavery as it is' to clergymen, might be more judiciously expended in sending that painfully-interesting book to farmers and mechanics, who are kept out of the anti-slavery ranks for want of the light which it sheds on the nature and atroctites of the slave-system. The clergy (with few exceptions) do not need light, but a heart of flesh. Their opposition to anti-slavery is wilful and deliberate, and proceeds, not from ignorance, but from a settled hostility to the righteous principles of our settled hostility to the righteous principles of our readers as and with the data this difficulty, as hear as we are able to understand it, is something as follows. Mr. Garrison, the great pioneer and upbuilder of the cause, entertains some views on subjects not immediately concered with the abolition move-tain other prominent. Anti-Slavery leaders, most of whom are clergymen. Mr Garrison, for instance, the properties of the slave-system. The clergy in their views of the Subath; he considers limited to the results of the slave set of unpleasant disturbances in and will is, the course of unpleasant disturbances in their public meetings. The origin of the difficulty, as their public meetings. The origin of the difficulty, as their public meetings. The origin of the difficulty, as their public meetings. The origin of the difficulty, as their public meetings. The origin of the properties of the properties of the public meetings. The origin of the difficulty, as their public meetings. The origin of the difficulty, as and will list the origin of understand it, is something as follows. Mr. Garrison, the great pioneer and understand it, is something as follows. Mr. Garrison, the great pioneer and understand it, is the origin of under deliberate, and proceeds, not from ignorance, but from a settled hostility to the righteous principles of our holy enterprise. They always 'turn again to rend us,' whenever we seek their co-operation. We should have nothing to do with them, except to rebuke them plainly and faithfully for their hard-heartedness and impiety, and to open the eyes of the people, whom they are leading astray, to their inexuusable and unchristian conduct.—J.

I have just seen an anti-slavery brother, who was present at his native town of Lyme, at the recent sitting of your association there, and learned from him, among other things, the surprising fact, that your brethern generally, did not openly refuse to take (maay of the seventh part of it, and anintains that all days are alike holy. These we believe to be his sentimeats on this subject, although it is possible that we may not have stated them correctly; and for entertaining them he is accused of attempting to subvert the Sababath. He also entertains some peculiar notions about civil government. He believes to the will of God alone. Consequently, he does not rely so much upon political action to abolish slavery as do many of the clergy.—He is a firm advocate of non-resistance. He contends also that it is right at the first to advocate or encourage the says he was not the first to advocate or encourage this practice. And lastly, he does not think so highly

jockeys in the country. Some of them real christians, and organized a new State Society in opposition to the that is, quasi christians—would be christians filly, separated in all the ties of human nature, which the system cant nullify. In short, it is enough to make an angel weep, and devils laugh out. Still, it is not 'slavery as it is,' by a whole world full. It don't begin to depict it. It is a sort of sketch for children. Men ought

weep, and devils laugh out. Still, it is not 'slavery so as it is,' by a whole would full. It don't begin to depict it. It is a sort of sketch for children. Men ought not to need to read it. Yet it is a book to be put in the hands of the 'masters in Israel.' They are just getting as far as that, in the anti-slavery science.

Now, my venerable friend, allow me to say here by the by, that although I regard that work as one of great interest and ability. I have no respect for a New England clergyman's consenting to buy it, or accept it, or read it, or for the abolitionism to be engendered by it in his heart or head. It is a proper book to inform illiterate and uninformed people of the country. They must get it from anti-slavery men and books, whereas they ought long ago to have been furnished with it from the pulpit and the press. A clergyman ought to have been an abolitionist years ago, by free of his ribellingace and knowledge of the country and its customs and character, and his knowledge of the Bible, showing his duty, and of his own christian feelings and principles, prompting him to perform it. He has no right to wait for West India experiments, or to be hanrowed up into animal or mental excitement, by tales of horror and instances of diabolical crucity.

I have long since done with looking at the South, for the guilt or the danger, or the chief mischief of slavery. The North, and not the South, its living and abiling destructiveness has its home among thills of the North. There is the caim, settled, deliberate, organized, and religious malice against any interference with the infernal system. There it is authorstively maintained, that bible christianity sanctions human enslavement. There the pulpit work the pulpit of the device of the county conference passes the insolent forms and continued the pulpit of the hard of a proposed to this resolution, to take seats and principles, and the adherents of the basiless of horror and instances of diabolical crucity.

I have long in the pulpit of the dealers of the pu seed ution, that he is not admissible to the pulpit or pellatform, (we care nothing about his perching up a the pulpit) of the dedicated house, where custom leads the people to look for moral guidance and the latest the people to look for moral guidance and the latest the people to look for moral guidance and the latest to the guidance which relates to the guidance to the guidance and the latest latest to the guidance and the latest latest to the guidance and the latest lat leads the people to look for moral guidance and the truth, without he has consent of the paster—thus giving the paster the key of knowledge, which he is sure to keep from being turned, and the key of sympathy. It gives him the formidable power of moulding the public sensibilities and sympathies to the furtherance of his own sectarianism, whatever it may be, and his sown sectarianism, whatever it may be, and his sown personal power and inducance, which mankind are always too prone to seek and too fond of exercising. There, in the church meeting, anti-slavery is a prohibited theme, and the abotitionist a silenced man, while slaveholding is tenderly respected, and fellow shipped. There the pulpit, which the anti-slavery advocates must not enter, is open deferentially to the occupancy of the eloquent divine from the South, whose case and convenience are the care and the duty of some faithful servant whom he has left behind him in ease and convenience are the care and the duty of some faithful servant whom he has left behind him in the purlieus of the parsonage, lest coming north he purlieus of the parsonage, lest coming north he might fall within the disturbing influence of the abolition fanaticism, and be taught the north star and the virtues of Canada line. There, where the ecclesiastical association can meet, in the noble town of Lyme—that strong hold of anti-slavery and temperance, and hold a deliberate session, and take no thought of the slave system as an obstacle in the way of the Gospel, unless intruded upon it by some officious abolitionists;—where no free, spontaneous, or effective action is taken on so vital and awful a question, and nothing done, but the appointment of some committee to address the theology of the South, or something of that sort—not much matter what, in my humble apprehension. Here is the seat and fountain of the whole national mischief. It is pro-slavery, and not slavery it-

sort—not much matter what, in my humble apprehension. Here is the seat and fountain of the whole national mischief. It is pro-slavery, and not slavery ited, all persons friendly to the new State Society were requested to meet in the Vestry, underneath the and be the object of our assaults. Instead of looking linear of a book of the old Society were requested to remain a short

there has been quite a common practice in Anti Slave-ry meetings. The friends of the new organization opposed this resolution with all their might. In ta-king a vore upon it, the President stated that he could not disfranchise members of the Society,—that he considered the constitution as the paramount law of the Society, and as that allowed all persons to vote, he felt bound to regard that in preference to the resolu-tion which had been adopted in the morning. This aroused the Reverend person to whom we have before alluded, and he made the most violent, ungentlemanly, impudent, scurrilous and abusive attack upon the presiding officer of the meeting, that we ever heard from any man, in any situation whatever. It would have disgraced, in our estimation, the lowest and most brutal savage that ever breathed, to have treated most brutal savage that ever breathed, to have treated his fellow savages as this Reverent Alanson St. Clair, in a house consecrated to the service of the all-seeing God, treated the gentlemanly President of that body of prof-seed Christians and philanthropists. He was repeatedly called to order, by the President and by the audience, but he still went on, totally disregarding the rules of decency and decorum, raising his stentorian voice, as he bellowed forth his disgusting harmague, above all the noise and confusion of an handred tongues, all at work at the same time. After he dred tongues, all at work at the same time. After he had finished, the President rose and very calmly stated that he had never been so abused and lift treated before, by any one, and he had not anticipated such conduct in that meeting, but that the only feeling he cherished towards the individual who had thus assailable was that of aim.

ed him, was that of pity! Whether the resolution from the business committee Whether the resolution from the business committee was adopted or rejected we do not now recollect. A preamble and resolution were subsequently offered, which were wanted the votes taken in the forenoon, respecting the right of viting, and the yeas and nays were called for on the question of their adoption. The names of the ladies who were circulied as members were called, and most of their voted in the affirmative and the resolution was thus adopted by a firmative, and the resolution was thus adopted by a small majority, the afternoon session being more fully attended than that of the forenoon.

attended than that of the forenoon.

After the passage of this resolution, it being then about 5 o'clock, the friends of the new organization were notified to repair immediately to the Vestry, where a new County Society was to be formed. Befairly, spoke like a gentleman and a Christian, and highly important subject, the Rights of Women.

passed several resolutions, which will probably be published, and then adjourned. We must defer some further remarks on the strange doings at Wrentham, till a future time.

Human being, belonging to the great brotherhood of humanity: therefore, possesses a just claim to all the Rights of Humanity.

From the Friend of Man.

LETTER FROM E. D. BARBER. MIDDLEBURY, Vt. June 26, 1839. T B. WATSON, ESQ.—Dear Sir :—Yours, invitin T. B. Warson, Esq.—Dear Sir —Yors, inviting to be present at a convention of the friends of imediate emancipation, to be holden at Keesville on ethat of July next, was duly received, and the invition would have been gladly accepted, had not a evious engagement to address my fellow citizens at evious engagement friends who may be present on that occasion, that I shall be with them in spirit, and shall rejoice in every hall be with them in spirit, and shall rejoice in every fibrt they may make for the rescue of the millions of the degraded bondmen of our land, from the remorse. earthly monarch only. Can woman, religiously devotes less grasp of tyranny. There is a peculiar liness in ed woman, sensitively alive to the least derenction of such a day, a day conservated in the hearts of all true friends to human liberty as sacred to the rights of man, and one which ought, in all coming time, to be devoted by Musticans to the defence and enforcement of the sub-lime traths of the Declaration of Independence, until page a slave, shall clank his chains in our land. For ine truths of the Declaration in our land. For fling her convictions of duty, and bow in servile home not a slave shall clark his chains in our land. For many years this nation has been living, not only in utter disregard of those trulis, but even trampling them with reckless heedlessness, and cruelty, in the dust. The most vital principles of liberty—the very God-like, divine, truly alive, and breathing the spirit of dust. The most vital principles of the refy doctrines which distinguish our political organization from all others on the face of the globe—nay, the very truths, upon the maintenance of which depend the liberties of those now free in the land, as a nation we are living down—are driving in disgrace from our shores. Our rulers lend the way in the unboly profanation, and the people, with suicidal madness, join in the desceration. The temple of American freedom, instead of that the way in the unboly profanation, and the people, with suicidal madness, join in the desceration. The temple of American freedom, instead of that if she faithfully performs her domestic duties, and that if she faithfully performs her domestic duties, and that if she faithfully performs her domestic duties, and the cultivation of her own immortal nature human ties, and the music of its sanctuary is the unding of the lash, the shrick of the mangled vicim, and the clanking of the coffic and the fetter! In emembrance of such outrages upon human nature and upon our free principles of government, who nors not, on every fetum to the an of July, feer his coul swell with irrepressible indignation, and feel to wear, with more undying hatred, eternal hostility to that most execrable of all villanies, which disgraces our land, and is hurrying us, with accelerated impetusity into the yawning jaws of destruction.

'Just God! and shall we calmly rest The Christian's scorn, the heathen's mirth Content to live the lingering jest
And bye-word of a mocking earth?
Shall our own glorious land retain
That curse which Europe scorns to bear?
Shall our own brethren drag the chain,
Which not e'en Russia's menials wear?

No! We cannot calmly rest in the midst of ections. It is treason to our natures and treato our country to keep silent. The drowsy ear of pation must be vexed with the alarm of freedom, til the people, with a multitudinous voice, shall un-

· Sleep no more!' slavery 'has murdered sleep!' When I witness the indifference with which the When I witness the indifference with which the existence and progress of slavery is received by a large proportion of my fellow citizens, I cannot but wonder and be ashamed at their apathy. All their zeal and energies are awakened by other, and comparatively trifling subjects of concernment in public affairs, but they have no thought or sympathy for three millions of plundered and imbruted fellow beings: and have no fear for the influence of the human chattel system of the south upon the institutions of their country. The professed democrat, with his soul full of fire for the equal rights of the people, and his tel system of the south upon the institutions of recountry. The professed democrat, with his soul of fire for the equal rights of the people, and his charge her tif full of execrations against the prevalence and cere friend,

time where they were. Thus a division was made, and it was very nearly an equal division, so far as numbers were concerned. The Reversud (!) Alanson St. Clair, who is the most noisy and brawing person (we cannot conscientiously call him a gentleman, and hence we are in doubt whether he was entitled to a scat in the receing under the adopted resolution, that we ever heard speak in any public meeting whatever, notwith standing he is one of the prime movers in getting up the new organization, remained in the meeting above for some time after his friends had left, for no other reason that we can conceive, than to disturb their proceedings and occupy all the time with his own tongue. Afterwards he went down to the Vestry and represented that he had barely escaped from being lynched above, telling his story in his usual regard for truth.

At the meeting in the Vestry it was agreed, as they were in the majority and had the power to do what ever they saw fit, that a resolution should be passed in the afternoon approving of the new State Society. It was also agreed, notwithstanding they said they coptice ontrol the existing County Society, to withdraw and form a new one, which was to be done whenever the word of command might be given by a committee entrusted with that business. This is the substance of what was done in the Vestry while we were present, while was nearly the whole time.

At the afternoon approving of the substance of what was done in the Vestry while we were present, while was nearly the whole time.

At the afternoon session. S. Punknick, Esq. of Brookline, one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair at the request of Mr. Worthington, and the first discussion was on a resolution from the business committee, that all business coming before the uresting should come through that committee, which we believe has been quite a common practice in Anti Slave, by meetings. The friends of the new organization, in their delicate nosities! Now what can be more anomalous in the history of human rights; its hattered of weakness and inconsistency? A nation boasting of its liberties; its free institutions; its regard for human rights; its hatred of oppression—and yet one-half of the land inherited by SLAVEHOLDERS—one sixth of its whole population SLAVES—and half of those who boast themselves neither slaves nor slaveholders, mobbing the other half for opposing slavery, and denouncing and ridiculing their doctrines and efforts as delusion and treason! If the body of the people of the free states, of both political parties, cannot be roused from such a state of indifference, to the principles of human jiberty, and be won back to the health-

> Scatter the living coals of truth And I cannot more appropriately close this letter an to add, in your own stirring language :

And upward to the God of Heaven,
An all prevailing prayer we'll send,
And in the strength that he has given
For Trath and Right unawed contend!
No peace shall vile oppressors see,
Till life shall fail, or slaves be free! Truly yours, in the fellowship of free principles,

and independent defence of them, EDWARD D. BARBER.

COMMUNICATIONS. RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

fore leaving, some of the gentlemen took occasion to communication; though not without a deep feeling o fore leaving, some of the gentlemen took occasion to communication; though not without a deep feeling of state the causes which impelled them to the separation. Among this number was the Rev. Dr. Ide, of Medway, who although he differed from the President in his construction of the constitution, and the sud his friends had been treated unmy thoughts, respecting that deeply interesting, that

highly important subject, the Rights of Women.

Sex highed a noble contrast from the outrageous conduct of Alanson St. Clair.

After the separation, the two bodies proceeded harmoniously in the transaction of their business—the reciprocity of thought and of feeling: otherwise, she seeders organized a new society, and the other party

Yet, woman, by creation's nominal lords, is far from being regarded with justice : for they question the truth of her meet-companionship, as well as deny her claims to the Rights of Humanity !! Where jus-

ss grasp of tyranny. There is a peculiar fitness in ed woman, sensitively alive to the least dereliction of that Perfect One, even Jesus, her Leader, her only true

My friend, if I rightly understand thee, thou consid being adorned and sanctified by the presence of the Goddess of Liberty, and filled with worshippers at her shrine, has become a very den of man-thieves—and its sacred precinets are adorned with human shambles; its priests are trafficers in human blood; its worships at the scourging of the defenceless, and the sandering being, is scrupulously performed. But, my friend, can a lady of the royal family thus acquit herself Will she be thus acquitted when inquiry is made o her respecting her brother? 'Did I not implant with in thee feelings of universal sympathy, of universa love? And were there not objects innumerable, that should have elicited their attention, and upon which they might have been fully developed? Yet, where, where is their development? Hast thou selfishly hid the talent committed to thy care, by confining thy self within the narrow sphere which man has appoint ed thee-thus receiving for doctrines the commandments of men, when the law of the living Gop is written in thy heart?'

Yes, woman standeth not only aggrieved, but also reproved. 'The blessing of those who were ready to perish' should have been hers; but, 'regarding only the things of her own,' the just law of universal broth erhood by her has been disregarded! Dost thou say, my friend, that faithfully to discharge her own affairs would leave no opportunity for woman to perform offices of benevolence, or, in other words, to perform what God requires of her! I answer, that a want of leisure is the effect and proof of her unfaithfulness wit regard to her own; that, were she true to the laws o her nature, she would find ample time for the faithf discharge of all her duties, both domestic, intellectua religious, civil and political.

Thus, my friend, thou perceivest that I claim for woman equality with man; and, as a consequence, the same natural rights and duties. That she may speed ily remove the shackles which bind her, and, occupy ing the station which God has appointed, faithfully dis charge her every duty, is the fervent prayer of thy sin AGENTS

R—Soth Rogers, Steuben; Nathan Winslow, Portleys Hampshire—Davis Faith, Physicath. 10 NT—John Benient, Woodsteck. ACHUSETTS—C. Whipple, Neuburyport; Isnac Steam Massachusetts-C. Whipple, Numbergori; Israc Sicarus, Mussachusetts-C. Whipple, Numbergori; Israc Sicarus, Mussfeld; Luther Boutell Groton; B. F. Newhall, Songer; R. Wilder, Flickburg, J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. Church, Spygngfed; W. & S. B. ives, Saken; Henry Hammond, Dudley; Panell, G. Holmes, Lowell; Josiah V. Masshall, Dercheiser and vicinity; Richard C. French, Fall kiver; Wm. Henderson, Hanorer; Win, Carruthers, Angelong, Mille; Israc Autili, Avontucter; Eliss Richards, Beymouth; Thos. J. Baker, Worcester; Wm. C. Stane, Waterlaner, Austile Mezer, Centreville; Israel Perkins, Lynn; Elijah Bird, Teanton; John Builey, New-Badford; E. Palmer, South Weymouth.

Rudder [Stand - William 1] or Island - William Adams, Pautucket; Elias Smith, varidence.
CONNECTIONT—Geo. W. Benson, Brocklyn; S. S. Cowies,
Carfford; Thos Kinne, Jr. Noveich.
New-York—J. F. Bishop and Daniel Judson, Utica; Charles
Morton, Albany; S. W. Benedict and Thomas Van Ranselser,
Y. City; James C. Fuller, Skaneuteles; John H. Barkes,
cru.

Peru.
Perus Perus Union Corunes Commencer, J. B. Vashon, Perus Perus II. C. Howell, Alleghony; J. B. Vashon, Pittoberg; M. Preston, West Greec: Joseph Futton, Jr. Sucon; Thomas Pearl Enterprise; T. Hambieton, Russelville; B. Kent, Andrews Bridge; John Cox, Homorton; Rev. Charles A. Eogd, Print ic, Eric Co.

nto-James Boyle and Wm. M Johnson, Cincinnali; to

nto-James Boyle and Wm. M Johnson, Cincinnali; to

nto-James Boyle and Wm. M Johnson, Cincinnali; to

nto, Eric Co.

nto,

ISAAC KNAPP, PRINTER.

MR. GARRISON-HIS PAST COURSE AND

PRESENT POSITION. MY DEAR FRIEND, OLIVER JOHNSON:

At the request of the friends to whom it was addressed, I forward to thee for insertion in the Liberator, the following extract of a letter, written a few weeks since, by one of our esteemed and efficient anti-slavery lecturers, (J. C Jackson,*) to two women of this vicinity. Although I am not much in favor of public encomiums of living characters, yet circumstances sometimes exist, when the interest of great principles, with which 'certain individuals,' as the writer intimates, have been long identified as the firm and consistent advocates, seems to require a just exhibition of their course of action. At a time when, of those who have stood side by side with our beloved Garrison in the advocacy of human rights and obligations, the love which had knit them to him apparently becoming superseded by the malignant passions of envy, jealousy, and hate, many of these are arraying themselves against him in positive hostility, it seems right also that he should know that his motives and course are appreciated and approved by the great body of abolitionists, and who, while that course continues to be marked as it has been, with evidences of integrity and disinterested efforts for the welfare of MAR, are prepared to sustain him by their sympathies and co-operation, however they may have to witness, even with tears, the failing of 'standard bearers,' with whom he is surrounded THOMAS M'CLINTOCK.

Waterloo, N. Y., 9 mo. 12, 1839.

* Mr. Jackson has been appointed an agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, and will soon enter the field in that capacity.—1.

PETERBORO', Aug. 18, 1839. There are periods in the great struggle of right principles for the ascendancy, when certain individuals. by their boldness and force, their devoteddess to, and eloquent defence of those principles, become a personification of principle—principle incarnate. The circumstances in which they are placed, the position they are

compelled to assume, the station they occupy, are, in an important sense, involuntary. They are regarded by their opponents as the leaders, the only authorized expositors of those principles; and are he'd responsible, though very unjustly, for all the deviations from what is termed the orthodox path. The truth of these remarks is clearly seen in the anti-slavery enterprize. At its commencement the nation lay in a deep apathy. Stone after stone was slavery removing from the walls that were erected around the city of freedom. Breach after breach did the ene-

my make, and was gathering his forces for a general rush, not only for the seizure of the outposts, but for the storming of the citadel; when a sentinel awoke, caught his trumpet, and blew a blast that reached almost to the sepulchres of the dead. The sleepers awoke, and cast about them to see what was the disturbance; and the effect was proportionate to their clearness of vision. That blast waked up a host. From that day to this hour, that man has been foremost in the battle. Where the enemy made an onset of great strength, there were heard the blows of his ponderous battle-axe; till, from some position commanding a view of the opposing hosts, men have been led to exclaim of him as 'Ivanhoe the wounded' did of the black knight at the storming of Front de Boenf's castle-There is but 'one man in all England that could do this thing.' Up to this hour the contest has been growing more and more severe. Since the die was cast, and the issue joined, the conflict has been thickening. Many are they who have shrunk from the perilous position which they were called upon to take, but every where, at all times, has this first sentinel on the watch-tower been present, sustaining and cheering the hosts of the faithful by his counsel, advice, and co-operation. When the cause has seemed beyond salvation, when like a cloud of locusts the enemy have appeared upon the heights, -whose eye, single, clear and undimmed as the eagle's, has discerned the danger? Whose voice has called to the battlements? Whose flag has been run up and unfurled from the loftiest point on the tower-in noble, proud defiance of the enemy's assault? Whose war-cry has made the blood of the soldier of liberty course through his veins like the mountain-torrent at its flooding? Whose battle-song has been chanted in such loyeliness and strength as his,-the fearless, the pure, the noble, yet poor, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON?-God bless him. May his heart fail not, nor his arm lose its strength. May his eye be as keen as an Indian's on the trail of his foe, and as he has heretofore, so may he continue to follow the monster SLAVERY through all her labyrinthian windings, till, guided by the thread of truth, he shall ferret her out and leave her no hiding place in this land, - so fair by nature, yet so cursed, and blighted, and seared by her scorching influences.

There are periods of progression in all causes of importance to man. This arises from the fact that man

will reform by inches only. To make him take a vast,

yet comprehensive view of his duties to his Creator, and come to a state of perfection at once, is what is almost hopeless. He seems wedded to his prejudices, and the influences of education are so powerful in their operation upon him, that conversion is no every day thing. To convert him to principle is one thing -to induce him to practice admitted truths is another. Enterprises which are all of the same genus, all needing the same aid, all living by the same breath, cannot be seen as at all allied. The temperance cause, relying for its progress upon the dissemination of truth. embraces many of the first men of the day. But the temperance man could not see that the system of siavery, like intemperance, derives its life from the wrong exercise of voluntary power on the part of freemen, and that therefore the same means are necessary to its overthrow. And the temperance man will declaim against the inefficiency of the means of the abolitionist-talk as foolishly as a man well can against our measures, when our measures are as perfectly adapted to the overthrow of slavery as they are of intemperance. Why cannot immediate emancipation be adopt ed as a remedy, a universal catholicon, for all the evils that infest and infect this world? It might, were it not that there are the ambitious, the politic, the cunning, the interested, those who are after political preferment, and those who find notoriety in the whirlwind gush-or those who find ease and plenty in fat, salaried offices, as teachers of the oracles of God, and who divine lies and prophesy falsely, saying, 'the Lord hath spoken, when the Lord bath not spoken. So that gradual emancipation is the exemplification of the principles of the immediate emancipationists of this day and age. Such is human consistency. The immediate abolisher of slavery is as untrue to his principles, as purblind, gropes in as gross darkness, and ables as fatally upon the question of Human Rights, as the temperance tee-total abolisher of strong drink and the same labor, the same discussion, the same yearnings of spirit, and the same patience with him are called for to make him see, that despised, yet coaxed, flattered, yet degraded woman is his equal, in intellect, in responsibility, in obligation, in the high hopes of a bright immortality; that her rights are yet

to be acknowledged, and maintained by those

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now oppose with virulence and the deepest hate. The great point in the cause of human rights, to be settled now, is, whether woman is henceforth to be regarded as the equal conductor of man, in man and noman's redemption; and the anti-slavery cause will not progress

one whit till we settle this point.

The Albany Convention has, for the first time in this enterprise, succeeded in giving the anti-slavery cause a partizan character, and excluding woman from deliberations. The rights of individuals need not be asserted when they are admitted-the time to assert rights is when they are denied, and that time has come. Whose voice now as ever is heard against this outragecus violation of the original compact? Who stands in the breach? Whose influence is feared, so that means are taken to supplant him that savor strongly of clandestineness? The noble, the devoted WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON-who worships at the altar of Eternal Truth with a singleness of heart worthy of all admiration; who lights up on the altar of his own heart the inextinguishable fire of love for the whole human race. Yes, it is he. Well, who shall rally, if woman does not? If there is a woman so recreant to her own elevation, so false to her own nature, so careless of the dignity of her sex, so willing to be the tool of man, to be the mere channel in which the gratification of all his lower principles can find vent, that they may dash along in their strength, sweeping in their desolating course down to a shoreless ocean, all that is lovely in her character, all that allies her to God and makes her more beautiful than the angels, let me say to such an one, I can but despise, though I pity her-for I must pity immortality in ruins. It becomes every woman who has a husband, and all who mean to have, to find out whether in this enterprise their husbands, brothers, lovers, are to regard them as noble co-operators, or the slaves of lordlings. If woman would not consent to her own degradation, her emancipation would be sure. Man would find very soon, that wo man's co-operation on the admitted ground of equality, or savageism, were the alternatives presented-and he would quickly choose. Quickly would be say,

The world was sad, and Eden was a wild, And man the hermit sighed, till woman smiled.'

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

DEAR BRO. GARRISON : The following letter has been handed me for publication in the Liberator. The circumstances which called it forth, are as follows: A meeting of the Meeting for Sufferings ' of Indiana Yearly meeting of Friends was called last spring, for the purpose of considering the subject of members of the Society joining Anti-Slavery Societies, with a view, on the part of those who originated the call, of advising against such a connexion. Two meetings of that body have been held, and an address has been prepared, which at the last meeting, was recommitted for further considera-What the result will be remains to be seen There are some free spirited, true hearted abolitionists among Friends in that region, worthy descendants of WOOLMAN and BENEZET, who I trust are prepared, at all hazards, to stand for the right. A member of that meeting for Sufferings, on the call being issued, addressed a letter to another member asking his opinion of the proposed measure. The following is his reply I am aware that its publication may seem like devoting too large a portion of the columns of the Liberator to the doings of a single sect; but, while that society is the theatre of a contest for spiritual freedom, involving the duties of its members in relation to a subject towards which it holds so peculiar a position, its proceedings can but be viewed with some degree of interest by all those who are seeking the mental and physical enfranchisement of the human family.

Monroe, Ohio, 3d mo., 20th, 1839.

My DEAR FRIEND:

Thy friendly communication of the 3d inst. came duly to hand. It afforded me a great deal of satisfaction, by removing the doubts of my mind as to the objects in view of those who called the meeting; but at the same time I must confess that I have had, and still have, some doubts as to the propriety of the call. I do not wish to set up my judgment in opposition to those who have been instrumental in getting up the present measures; but as thou desirest my on the subject, thou shalt have them in as plain language as I can command; though I am sure I shall not be able to express all that I feel on this subject. And in the first place. I will take the liberty to say,

that I am afraid some Friends have suffered their minds to be too much operated upon by the popular outery against abolition, and are looking too much to 'consequences.' I am afraid there is more anxiety to maintain the reputation of the society, than to plead the cause of the oppressed, in obedience to the Divine commands, leaving the consequences to Him who can cause the wrath of man to praise Him. Nearly all the leading denominations of Christians in the United States have in time past taken pretty decided ground against slavery, and nearly, if not quite, all of these have in a great measure, given their heads to be shorn on the lap of Delilah. They have made calculations of 'expediency,' and have looked at 'co and the 'consequence' has been, that the enemy has made his inroads upon them, till many are carried away captive, and many are fighting in the enemy's ranks. Whether this is the case with us, remains to be considered; and if. upon examination, it be found that there are those amongst us, who are not only shrinking from a faithful maintenance of our testimo ny against slavery, but actually falling over to the ranks of the enemy, under the plea of expediency-of colonization -of gradualism -or the dread of 'consequences,' we have reason most carefully to examine the ground upon which we stand, and see if we are not as a body in danger of falling upon the same rock upon which others have split.

From an extensive knowledge of the sentimens of Friends, individually, I am persuaded that very many, even in the foremost ranks, are more zealous to discourage than to encourage active individual labor in the anti-slavery cause. If a Friend advocate gradualism, or colonizationism, or do-nothing-ism, it will call forth no admonition or reproof; but if one come forward as an active laborer in the cause, and especialif he join an Anti-Slavery Society, it seems to be a very great offence, and a great deal of zeal is manifested to maintain our testimony, as is said, without compromise; at the same time that they are compromising (without expediency) one of the most precious testimonies that we have ever been called apon to maintain. Many Friends are gratified to hear something reproachful said of abolitionists; but to adcate the cause, cither by speaking or writing-either 'publicly or privately,' is in their estimation, a very reprehensible act. And to speak out plainly, without disguise, I have fears that the measures now under consideration in the meeting for Sufferings had their origin more in an unjustifiable fear of · consequences. than in zeal for the maintenance of the cause of abo lition. I fear that even some who are not aware of it, are more careful respecting the payment of the tythe of mint and anise, than they are about 'the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and truth.' 'These,' said the Divine Master, 'ought ye to have done, and not left the others undone." But thou wilt perhaps say, that I am uncharitable.

I wish not to be so, and will give the reasoning that has led me to the conclusion. Although some amongst us may be too zealous in this cause, and although it may be better for Friends to refrain fro joining Anti-Slavery Societies, yet I am persuaded that the instances of aberration in these particulars are not half so numerous, nor half so reprehensible, as the errors of an opposite kind. Why then should they be the most prominent objects of concern? Which seems to be the case, as thou sayest-the meeting concluded to address our own members on the subject of slavery, in order to persuade them to neglect to unite themselves with other Anti-Slavery Societies, and for other purposes. Now I think would be more appropriate to address our members in order to persuade them to more faithfulness in an active maintenance of abolition principles, lest we be discouraged by the excitement of the enemy, and threats of war and bloodshed, &c. ; and if it be neces sary to say any thing about joining Anti-Slavery Societies, let it be only as a secondary concern, not the primary one. I am fully satisfied that the members

of our society stand in more need of exhortation to bosse in mind that we only associate for the promo-perseverance in maintaining the cause of the oppress-ed, than of caution against going too far. It is not and practices, that come in contact with our princi-I might almost appeal to thy own observation for the terests. ruth of the assertion, that there is an anxious desire But it would require more time than I have to first principles might subject them.

fatal scheme seized fast hold on the prejudices of ments attributed by thee to that meeting. ,) insist upon the necessity of colonization some- not-if we vote at all, we are more inco icnously held up to the nations, was very nearly let see any weight in this argument. that we were not disposed to own them. Oh! how I tion, they have very carefully guarded against the idea have been wounded to hear Friends speak reproached to recommend to the promotion of abolition, in their organic law published to the whole world.

Are we authorized to say that they are not opposed on principles; it looked so much like an attempt to evade mself from detection by joining with the crowd in from an attempt to involve the nation in bl they can in the way of their fellow-members, who rather to encourage and strengthen the nost prominent objects of concern, those who oppose with the hare and running with the hounds. right principles, or those who join in benevolent as. eciations for their promotion, as I said before in ac-

who had joined the Anti-Slavety Society, representing if not quite, inexcusable. To be sure, they said the ble to perceive it; if we join the anti-slavery societies, he act as a departure from our principles, and almost. ollowed the example of many worthies of our society, arse was hardly finished, when one of the individuals opposed to the principles was on his feet, expressng his satisfaction with the discourse, declaring that had heard for a long time. He was followed by another in the same line. Two Friends of the same stamp. resently withdrew from the meeting-house, and were they were congratulating each other on the threshing shapes, or to have as many heads as Hercules' Hydra. een in closs conversation in the yard. No doubt the naughty abolitionists had got. I afterwards made (I merely make use of these figures as apt illustrations known my mind to one of the Friends who bestowed of my views.) Every form and variety is to be met the admonition, by the following comparison. I said, with, from the blasplicmous attempt to justify slavery a certain father, who had two sons, expressed to them by the Bible, down to 'I am as much of an abolition his will that they should labor to accomplish a certain lirection, being fully impressed with its importance; while his brother, far from doing any thing to forward way. The former, in his anxiety to forward the work, esorted to some measures that his Father did not aprove. When the old man found out what his boys were doing, he fell on his faithful son, and corrected im with severity; when it was finished, his recreant professor and profane, and its advocates have been so on jumped up, clapped his hands and exclaimed, 'I m glad of that-it is a great relief to my mind.'

I have never advocated the propriety of joining An--Slavery Societies, but I believe it will be difficult object to it without strengthening opposers. My opinion has been heretofore opposed to joining, but I nfess that the more I have heard the matter discuss ed, the weaker my opposition has become, until I ave about come to the conclusion, that it will be beter to leave Friends to act as they individually may believe to be right in view of all the attending cir umstances. If the object proposed to be effected be approved, and the avowed principles and measures the association be such as are in accordance with our views of christian rectitude; in short, if we so far approve of their organization, as to bid them are associated for a definite purpose, and that there-God speed,' I believe it will be impracticable to how a sufficient reason why we should in no case come members of such associations; as it must be

*Yearly Meeting's minutes, 1837. Report of Afri-

easy for us to appreciate the responsibility that tests ples. Because my neighbor and I differ in regard to upon us. We are too apt to think that we have not the observance of some form or ceremony in divine hing to do in the matter; and perhaps many who are worship, or in respect to the lawfulness of a resort to joying estates, the foundations of which were laid physical force in defence of our privileges, must we sion, by inheriting from their ancesters the not therefore unite our strength to promote the welroducts of slave labor, and even the price of the fare of man and the glory of God, by means of which nes and sinews of separated husbands and wives, we both approve? Because he believes that he may, arents and children, conclude, that as they or their for the preservation of his life, take away that of his thers have removed from a slave country, have suf- enemy, shall I refuse to unite my strength with his, ficiently borne their testimonics against the evil, and in order to rescue a fellow creature from destruction, at they have nothing to do with the exciting sub. from which neither of us singly would be able to exct. In short, I would say, we are far more likely tricate him? I do believe this non-intercourse rule be either lukewarm, or too cold, than too hot. It is if once established, will lead us into a very awkward rtainly a poor situation to be cold in this matter, and unpleasant situation. The principle, if carried and it is worse to be lukeworm. Because thou are out, would lead us to renounce all intercourse with neither cold nor hot, but lukewarm, I will spew thee the world; and surely, if we may not unite with othut of my mouth.' I do not know how Friends with. ers to promote the good of mankind, it is not admisthy acquaintance may stand affected, but I believe sible to unite for the advancement of our worldly in-

anifested by many to shift from under the onerous spare, and more postage, perhaps, than thou wouldest tigma of 'modern abolitionism;' and I am afraid it like to pay, to enter into all the minutiæ of this quess in a great measure to be attributed to a dread of the tion. I will, however, advert a little to the reasons eproach and suffering to which a faithful adherence given in thy letter, why Friends should not join An ti-Slavery Societies. I understand them to be the When our society came to see the enormities of that reasons upon which the meeting for Sufferings founded system which made one man the property of another, its judgment; whether they are in accordance with hey came boldly and unequivocally in favor of im- thy own individual view, I know not. But thou hast mediate, unconditional emancipation, without calcu- asked my opinion, and though it may be looked upon lating consequences; they knew it was right, and as presumptuous in me to gainsay the judgment of hey knew that no bad consequences would attend a that body, yet when I undertake to give my opinion, ight action. From that time onward, for a number I must do it honestly, even if it should subject me to of years, I believe Friends were generally faithful to censure. I know that the meeting for Sufferings is these principles, and in fact I think there was not composed of individuals who, like myself, are poor, ch swerving from them until that stupendous de. fallible mortals; and I do hope I may not be deemed usion, the colonization scheme, was set on foot. This impertinent, if I differ very materially from the senti-

many, and paralyzed the anti-slavery feelings of all The first reason given is, that 'Abolition is becom on whom it seized, inasmuch as it proposed to re- ing a political question, calculated to swallow up evenove the despised negroes out of our way. It soon ry thing else, and therefore Friends should be very became very popular, and the prejudice against ne-groes was consequently vastly increased, because it abolition is likely to swallow up its other and more ras necessary to make it as strong as possible in order amiable traits, I must say I do not perceive the charijustify expatriation. It took hold of Friends as ty of this sentiment. Because I refuse to give my ell as others; and many, no doubt, in the simplicial vote to a man to fill the office of legislator, who, I y of their hearts, were led away by it. A vague know, will oppose the principles of eternal and immulea of the removal of the blacks spread from one to table Justice, is that any reason that I should be sus nother, till even many who knew nothing of the na- pected of merging my principles in party politics? ure of the colonization scheme were completely leav. So far as I know, all that abolitionists, as such, have ned with its prejudices; and they who had discern- to do with politics is, that many of them act apon the nent enough to see that the removal of the colored common-sense principle of not giving such vote in cople of the United States to Africa is impossible, favor of party politics, as will neutralize all their anumanly speaking, yet contended for their removal ti-slavery efforts throughout the rest of the year; and mewhere; and the idea of a separation of the two in this course of conduct they fairly manifest that aces became so general, even amongst Friends, t'at they suffer their political party predelections to be here was, sometime ago, I believe, an almost niver- 'swallowed up' in the great question of human rights al objection to the principles of immediate, uncondional emancipation. And even now, very many of such men as we believe most likely to subserve the ur members, (it is with shame and sorrow that I say great principles of justice and morality? If we do there as a condition of emancipation. In this repect it may truly be said, with reference to our soety, that blindness in part has happened to Israel. the great principles of right mainly at heart, and give Thus it seems to me that a very general defection their votes for men who, they know, will oppose them, ook place among us from our clearly established they would indeed prove themselves to be unworthy inciples, and the testimony which we had so con. of our confidence. In short, I am utterly unable to

all to the ground; when it was taken up by others, founded on policy and not on principle.' Here, again, founded on policy and not on principle.' subject. And lo! when we saw our own principles I think, is a want of that 'charity which thinketh no held up full before us by other hands, the mental eyes evil.' Very many of the abolitionists are individually of many of us were so blinded by our prejudices against negroes, and against other denominations, he suffering that may be the consequence of an ad. principle, to the use of the sword in the abolition of nerence to our principles, or like the rogue who saved slavery? And that it is only policy that keeps them ociferating 'stop the thief.' Now which are the Which seems to me to be the plain import of the obgreatest delinquents, those who have deserted our jection. And can we afterwards say with any proprinciples, have joined the ranks of the enemy, speak priety, It is necessary to say or do nothing, that will evil of abolition, or else while they admit the correct-ness of the principles, throw every discouragement tonists, or give any strength to their opponents, but believe it their duty to use their talents, given to &c.? I believe the abolitionists will find the truth of them for noble purposes, for the promotion of the the saying verified in the line of their own experience, ause of universal emancipation; * or those who un- 'He that is not for us is against us'-and as common ler a sense of the excellence of those principles, have sayings, or as Chesterfield would say, 'vulgar provined in associations with their feilow citizens, (acording to the advice of London Yearly Meeting in words, thou wilt please excuse me for saying that I 1830) for their promotion? Which should be the very much desire that we may not be found, 'holding

In regard to any difference in the responsibilty that rests upon us in case the nation should become involv dance with the advice of London Yearly Meeting, ed in war on this subject, I am unable to perceive how and also with the practice of the most eminent and we should be less responsible, if we sanction abolition useful members of our society, both in England and principles, and endeavor to disse ninate them, than it we America, from the time that Thomas Clarkson com-poin in an association to promote their dissemination in the principles of abolition by peaceable, moral means. The principles of abolition I will state a circumstance that took place in a Quarerly Meeting somewhere. Some of the members had spread, and they spread until the friends of clavery, in ined the Anti-Slavery Society, and others were very uch opposed to abolition principles. These had held forth the idea, that we have nothing more to do, as we have cleared our own society of slavery; and one or two individuals had declared that they wanted nothing to do with colored people, that they ought to be sent out of this country, and that they would not cat at the ples, and no doubt we have influenced many others to ame table with them. In the Quarterly Meeting to which I allude, some of the leading members took oc-casion to bestow a good deal of admonition on those them. Now I say again, if we are any the less responsible in the one case, than in the other, I am unaprinciples were good, but they did not appear to be burdened with any particular concern on account of hose who oppose these principles. The burden of forth in their Constitution; and if they depart from seemed to be to reprove those who had these constitutional principles and measures, we will be no more accountable therefor, than we are for the departures of our own memoris from source and elsewhere. Mark the sequel. The last dis-Whether we join anti-slavery societies, or do not join them, we are no more accountable for the rash acts of t was the greatest relief to his mind of any thing he the advocates of truth in all ages have been for the tempt to fight against God and his truth. The opposition to abolition is so varied, that it may be said to as sume as many appearances as the fabled Proteus did ist as any body, but '-some one thing and some anothork: one of them was auxious to comply with the body, comparitively speaking, has some reservation Few are willing to come out as the open and undauntbusied himself only in throwing obstacles in the abolitionism, which are the principles we as a society and as individuals, must maintain, unless we prove recreant to our testimonies. But the idea of m abolitionism has been so scouted and scoffed at, by abused, and vilified as turners of the world upside down, as the filth and offscouring of all things, that I am afraid, many of us are more than willing to find ome excuse for not standing in the fore front of the battle,-some 'but,' or 'if' wherewith to qualify our

anti-slavery principles. I suppose thou will be surprised to find me so much opposed to our taking any further prohibitory steps in regard to joining anti-slavery societies, as thou wilt perceive my mind has undergone some change; and I onfess to thee that the weakness of the arguments advanced in support of the non-intercourse principle, has been a great cause of that change; in addition to which, I have reflected that if we are accountable for all the principles or conduct of those with whom we fore we should enter into no connections with those of different denominations, it would cut us off from all intercourse with others. The principle is not sound, unless it will carry us through; and if it is sound, we should not acknowledge ourselves members of the body politic :- We should take no part nor acknowlthat it is ostensibly supported by the sword; and yet will only add, that in his public and private remarks, we voluntarily acknowledge ourselves members of this he claimed that the friends of the Massachusetts Antisociety, (for such it strictly is) and pay our money to support it; yet we have never supposed that we have minigham, were few and far between; and that in bartered away our peace principle. It, need not be the city of Lowell, the abolitionists were nearly all of said we only pay our taxes in compliance with the law; the new organization; and concluded with a prediction is a clear case that we are voluntarily members of that in one year, Wendell Phillips would abandon the eivil society, which we should not be, if there be any Massachuseus Anti-Slavery Society! weight in the objection now under consideration. Ineed the objection to being members of the civil sociery would be much stronger than to being members of MR. GARRISON : the anti-slavery society; for the latter in its principles and proposed measures, as set forth in its Constitution, noticed an account of money, received into the treasuhas nothing conflicting with our peculiar views, but ry of the Massachusetts Abolition Society; on the contrary are the identical principles, by which among other items, the sum of \$9, from the M. A. S. re have professed to be governed for more than a of Kingston.' Very remarkable! Who ever heard be-

The objection that has always appeared to me to Friends. But I think this only proves that those per- name have elected as Vice President, a reverend genthem. While we live in the world, we are exposed to there are three or four other ministers in the place temptation, and without maintaining a constant watch may be thought to give us sufficient clerical dignity Power we are sure to be overcome. In the common on which they can consistently claim allegiance, circumstances of life, in our intercourse with the world, and in the necessary pursuit of the things of the world, we are exposed to temptations which we of ourselves are unable to resist. Are we not as much exposed by joining in mercantile and other money-making associions, as by uniting with others for promoting the happiness of our fellow-creatures? and may we not as reasonably rely on the Divine Power for support in he latter case as in the former? In short, I believe the have had these lines of Hudibras in view, when they hus manifesting a disportion, not only to free its a direct tendency to widen the breach and to sharpen inembers from their obligation to the Massachusetts the asperity of feeling, already too wide and too point- Anti-Slavery Society, but so far as they were able, to ed, between the different denominations of the christ transfer them to the Massachusetts Abolition Society;

would be true to our principles, and I would discour- setts Anti-Slavery Society, either untoward, stubborn age the giving forth of any recommendation in favor to be kept, or too hard; and if they should hereafter, of joining. I simply wish Friends left to be their own they are able to free themselves, without any extrane udges in this matter, and I exceedingly regret to learn our assistance. The money collected in Kingston by hat the meeting for sufferings seems more soliciteus Mr. Cummings was not intended by the donors for the to discourage our members from joining, than to ad- treasury of the Massachusetts Abolition Society monish those who are manifestly lacking in maintain- Doubtless there were those of the initiated, who knew ing our principles, and not only so, but are actually its destination at the time it was contributed; but the pposing them. I do most seriously believe we had greatest number, in fact every one with whom I have better not undertake to lay further restrictions on our conversed on the subject, gave with the impression members in regard to their individual privileges in that as nothing was intimated to the contrary, it would this matter: I do believe that it will be laying down a flow in the usual channel, through the treasury of principle that we cannot-nay, that we should not car- the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and knew ry out. I am aware that the meeting for sufferings not until the evening succeeding that on which the conannot make discipline, it can only advise, but the tribution was taken, that their money was intended principle will be further enforced, and those Friends for the disposal of a set of men, who, to say the least, who do not act in accordance with the advice will be have not won their confidence by a straight-forward reproved and censured in public and in private; they course. will be put down as to their usefulness in society, while those who oppose abolition principles will pass current. speak from experience of what has been within my own knowledge, and in anticipation of what I believe will be the tendency of the proposed advice. Oh! how I lice of the circumstances unnecessary, were it not for ous work of universal emancipation, now going on under Providence. The professed church, or several of men of the Kingston Anti-Slavery Society, and I shall the most numerous branches of it, have lent themselves to the cause of oppression, and this is what is making and will make the conflict and excitement more severe; and depend upon it, every attempt to allay the excitement, or to avoid its effect, by relaxing in our principles in the cause, will only increase it, by emboldening the advocates of oppression. I do believe MR. GARRISON: that we as a people are responsible in a great measure for the present excitement. If we had been faithful to the testimony-had held it up conspicuously, and made no compromise with expediency and prejudice; if pe of us had been befooled by the spirit of Coloniza ion, or had our zeal cooled by the plea of necessity, or continuing, for a while at least, one of the most tupendous evils ever practised in the world, I am con Edent that the monster Slavery would not now have and the boldness to rear his brazen front, with which he now defies the lightning of Heaven.

Thine with feelings of unabated friendship.

nificent enterprise' of Joseph Sturge, a member of the uous loathing; the truth belied, its advocates vilified see if there is not danger of our destroying our own the followers of Him who was no respecter of persons, sefulness by adopting the measures in contemplation, and who came to preach deliverance to the

WHOLESALE MISREPRESENTATIONS.

came up for discussion, viz: Resolved. That this society have perfect confidence

discord and division.

While the first of these resolutions was under disspeak, which was immediately granted. A gentlength, substantially as follows, viz:

That ten members of the Board of the Massachnnecting with the Board, and therefore it was sectarian. That one of them, on some occasion, when an orthodox abolitionist was a candidate to fill a vacancy, inquired of Mr. St. Clair whether he did not think it imagainst in the Board. Wendell Phillips, he said, was a new convert to the cause of abolition, and was immediately placed upon the Board upon his becoming an abolitionist: and he had not gone to Europe to placed.

Resolved, 'That they disapproved of the introduction of female lecturers into the society by members of the church, and of such persons lecturing in the Society.' abolitionist; and he had not gone to Europe to plead the cause of the slave, but to visit the sunny climes of Italy and the south of France for the benefit of the Miss Kelly addressed a crowded house on Sunday evehealth of his wife; that the patriotism of the non-resist- ning, and again on Tuesday evening. The slanders ants was doubtful; that Garrison and his friends had by which her character was assailed, had no other eflition meetings the 'women's rights question; that She still persisted in proclaiming the truth of the sin-Garrison had endeavored to make the abolition cause fulness of slavery, and the guilt of its abettors. cetarian; that his views of the Sabbath and the gospel ministry' were erroneous and dangerous; that whatever lips it may come? When will the slaveonly two out of twenty-five associations of the Qua- spirit cease to reside in the breasts of a time-serving kers were in favor of 'women's voting and speaking' in their meetings; that most of the Orthodox and Bap- and not make another man the keeper of their conist abolitionists in the Commonwealth were in favor sciences? Strange! that the most violent and embitof the new organization; that nearly all the subscri-bers to the Liberator in this State were non-resistants; men! Strange! that the shepherd should be found and very many other things equally untrue were ad- preying upon the sheep-that the 'light of the world' vanced by him; after which a vote was taken upon the first resolution, and it was not adopted, about 14 rather a spurious light—a libel on christianity and a voting against and 10 in favor of it, every orthodox abolitionist voting in the negative. The two gentle-May God speed the day when every refuge of lies men strangers spent the next day in the place, labor- shall be swept away, and the slave stand erect and ing to advance the cause of the new organization, and free—a man and brother.

collect funds; when it was discovered that the speaker

the evening preceding was none other than the Rev.

edge any share in civil government, for we all know Charles T. Torrey, of 'clerical appeal' memory. I

The Ve. Ville

A SMALL MISTAKE

century; while the former, in its very organization fore, that the Massachusetts Abolition Society, (for and legislation, is established upon the principle of that I conclude, is the meaning of the initials M. A S.) was located in Kingston?

The Abolitionists here must consider themselves have the most weight in it, is that which supposes that greatly honored by the conclusion, provided that the by joining in associations with others we are in dan- facts in the case will sustain it. But will they? So of forming a favorable opinion of their principles far from u, that I have never heard of even the by seeing their good works, and consequently of losing shadow of a Massachusetts Abolition Society in this purattachment to our peculiar views; thus it is thought town, either as principal, or auxiliary. To be sure, any have been drawn away from the society of the acting portion of the society which bears that sons who have been thus drawn away were not well tleman here, (who I understand does not belong to established in our principles, or were not faithful to their society,) which in connection with the fact that and a reliance upon the protecting care of Almighty to answer their purpose. I know of no other ground

> 'The rabins write when any Jew Did make, to God, or man a vow, Which afterwards he found untoward, And stubborn to be kept, or too hard, Any three other Jews o'the nation, Might free him from his obligation. And have not two saints power to use A greater privilege than three Jews ? It would seem that some person, or persons, must

biection will be found too selfish and exclusive for a changed the name of Kingston Anti-Slavery Society, a favor the more acceptable, for being conferred un-I am not anxious, I do not even wish for Friends to asked. The fact is, the abolitionists of Kingston have oin the Anti-Slavery Society. I only wish that we not as yet found their obligations to the Massachu-

> Doubtless the pleasure is as great, Of being cheated as to cheat.

This might have been sufficiently satisfactory, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, to render a nodesire that we may do nothing to retard the glori- the doubtful honor contained in the acknowledgement thereof. We of Kingston still rejoice in the cognoonly say to those concerned, keep the trash, but leave us

KINGSTON, Sept., 1839.

LABORS OF ABBY KELLY IN CONNECTICUT. WASHINGTON, Conn. Sept. 13, 1839.

Dear Sir-In these days of fearful excitement, how shall a man preserve his sanity of mind? When ministers run mad, and command their people to raise the yelp and follow in their track, how shall a fanatic hope to escape the convalsions and terriffic quakings which this pro-slavery, negro-hating, man-despising malady produces? Yet it is not the negro that is hated among us, so much as it is the spirit of free thought and free discussion. Yes, up here among the hills and giens of old Connecticut, there prevails as much of the slave-spirit, as among the rice swamps and cotton fields of Alabama. Slavery is here advocated as P.S. I have not joined any Anti-Slavery Society, a divine institution; the doctrine of inalienable rights ither do I expect to; still I wish to be left at liberty. spurned as an absurd dogma-the root and the offdo not know whether thou readest the Emancipator spring of infidelity; the claims of the negro to respect r not, so I send thee one number containing a 'Mag- and affection as a brother-man, treated with contemptociety of Friends. I want thee to ponder on it, and and defamed; and all this by those who profess to be bound. The fire had indeed lain dormant for a time till the breath of 'foreign interference' swept away At a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in West the ashes, and it burst forth into a flame. Abby Kelly Boylston, on the 13th instant, the following resolutions came last Thursday to arouse her sisters to action i the cause of the down-trodden slave. On Friday, she addressed a respectable assemblage of females on the the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. inherent sinfulness of slavery, and notwithstanding ociety, and that we will exert ourselves to sustain it many injurious and slanderous reports were circulated and the Liberator. d the Liberator.
Resolved, That we consider the Massachusetts Aboion Society as the unholy offspring of holy men, am. who profess to be members of Christ's church, her reitious of being 'greatest.'

Resolved, That the clergy of that society, by becompleaders in politics, have transformed themselves om heralds of the 'Prince of peace,' into fomentors

On Sunday she attended divine service in the conmarks made a salutary impression upon the minds of

On Sunday she attended divine service in the congregational church, the Rev -While the first of these resolutions was under dis-ussion, two strangers came into the vestry where the neeting was held, and took seats; and immediately their duty and wait with patience and full assurance ne of them began to take notes, while a member of for a good result. In the afternoon he preached from e occiety was supporting the resolution. Before he concern was supporting the resolution. Before he this text.—' And the apostles and elders came together the society was supporting the triupted by a brother, to consider of this matter.' The sermon must have who stated that two gentlemen, strangers, had just been a sweet morsel to those who love to ride upon the no stated that the government of the control of the were abolitionists, and might throw some light upon conscience to authority-courting priests, and powerhe subject before the meeting, if permitted to address loving rulers in Israel. At the close of divine service, t; and concluded by moving that they have liberty to he rose and stated that he had been requested to read peak, which was immediately granted. A gentle-ian then arose and addressed the meeting at great togeth substantially as follows, viz: attack and misrepresent her principles, declaring that etts A. S. Society were Unitarians, and seven of them which would open all our prisons, prevent the collections of the which would open all our prisons, prevent the collections of the which would open all our prisons, prevent the collections of the work of the collections of the non-resistants; leaving Amasa Watter, only, of the tion of taxes and debts, give unrestrained sway to meeting with the Board, and therefore it was sectaring lawless violence, &c. &c.; and that non-resistance it is a sin and a shame for a woman to teach men, and finally wound up by requesting the church to tarry portant that erthodox influence should be guarded of her speaking. After a brief discussion, the church and express their opinion with regard to the propriety

ajured the cause of abolition by introducing into abo. fect than to increase her faith and animate her zeal.

But when will men learn to respect the truth, from clergy? When will men learn to think for themselves,

Yours in behalf of the slave, VINDEX.

A VOICE FROM PENNSYLVANIA. ERCILDOUN, Chester Co. (Pa.) 9th mo. 12th, 18 DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : The two following resolutions thou will please a

The two following. Thou wilt see that they are matery of the course that our Executive (ee, and friend Whittier, have persued, reli ifficulties in the East, and were adopted a by our Society (the East Fallowfield) at its by our society the 7th inst. From them the see, that we are not indifferent to the now agitate your community, but on the an active interest in them,—believing that u ight decision depends much that is imporright decision depends and liberal principles gen We have forwarded them also to the Freeman cation, but expect that they will be 'laid upo ble,' like the resolutions of the Clarkson So cond Anti-Slavery Society in our ormed the same year with yours. The state of ing here is right upon the subject. Wherever if erator and Freeman are both read, there is a see atelligent opinion upon the merits of your in ontroversy. Where the Freeman only is read fears are entertained by a few of the propriety of oticing the matter, as one 'foreign' to our re in Pennsylvania. Other resolution cal action' and other subjects will soon appear in Freeman, together with our annual report, free nou wilt please copy them into the Liber mportance may claim that much space in thy value At the late Annual Meeting of the East Fallow

Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 7th inst ti ng resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course of our organ, the Resolved, That the course of our organ, the sylvania Freeman, in being rendered a party. Eastern controversy by its editor Joss G. Wan and impliedly sanctioned by the silence of the tive Committee, in support of opinions altogether to the legitimate objects of our organizations, to open war with the broad platform upon which were originally based members of the control of the co were originally based, meets with our unqua approbation.
Resolved, That a committee of five be app.

orrespond with the Executive Committee, and nem, as they regard the interests of the paper access of the cause, and our future cooperator. ose no time in publicly disavowing an endorse of the editor's course, and a denial of all sympaty, he motives for a new organization in the Ess or where. Therefore, Lukens Peirce, Susama Ta Susan Fulton, James Taylor and Rachel Lukens Extracted from the minutes

J. FULTON, Jr. Rec. Secv.

NORTHBRIDGE A. S SOCIETY. Mr. GARRISON :

Dear Sir-At a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Socr Northbridge, the following resolves were un ously adopted, and it is requested that you give the place in your paper.

Resolved, That the Massachuseus Ann-San Society, in refusing to make itself the instrumentary sect or party, by prohibiting women from take part in its proceedings, and by declaring it to be moral duty of every man to go to the polis, has att vise, honorable and consistent part; has shown in earless, unflinching and uncompromising in its di ion to the cause of the down-trodden slave; at his course it has our cordial approbation, and or armest support.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to the se-

ciety recently formed in Boston, called the Massach setts Abolition Society, for the following among other

1st. Because it was formed in opposition and in op hostility to the existing state organization, the para of all the other anti-slavery societies in the land to great pioneer of our cause, which has ever been fail-I, persevering and efficient in its labors for the fare of humanity, and is abundantly competent for ry forward the abolition enterprise in our comm cealth.

2d. Because the reasons for its formation are ex-

neous and distinct from the single object of an very associations, being nothing more nor less to deprive women of equal membership in our soc and to drive out certain men and women entertain peculiar religious views, by declaring it to be their, ty, as abolitionists, to aid in the support of gove 3. Because we do not believe it will tend to advan-

the objects for which we are laboring—the liberal of the slave—but, on the contrary, is fraught with uncrous evils to our common cause, and will so fr it succeeds, materially retard the progress of eman pation in our land, by fostering prejudice and spirit of jealousy and distrust which now so take nately prevails in our ranks; and to widen rather seal the divisions which exist among the friends of suffering bondmen in our midst. For these reast as well as for others, the Massachusetts Abdition interpretable of the property of the icty, meets our most decided and unqualified co

Resolved That we sincerely regret the divisi our ranks, but we cannot consent to sacrifice the fa lamental principles of our organization, in order ecure harmony of action, nor to induce our end brethren who have gone on from among us to again with us in our labors of love; for thoughout to God forbids us to secure this harmony of a (even if it could be done) by the sacrifice of the principle which can unite in one solid phalans. rinciple which can unite in one he cords of sympathy and love, the friends

Resolved, That the Massachusetts, recently issued by th tains a clear and satisfactory answer to the of so vehemently urged against that society, and umphant relutation of the charges preferred new organization; and that we will do all in our poter to give it a wide circulation.

Yours, &c. MARTIN ALDRICH, Scirg.

Northbridge, Sept. 21, 1839.

To the Editor of the Herald of Freedom :

Friend Garrison-I wish to say a word, through Liberator, to friend Rogers, of the Herald of the Whi Mountains. I would inquire through him, whether the Dunbarton Female Anti-Slavery Society has ed into a 'Keep Woman in her Schere Society' Fro ts last report I infer it has, as it acknowledges it b lone almost nothing for the slave the past year, confines what it has to say upon this question, forty lines, and then goes into a labored argumen ore than three columns on the 'Sphere' que would also ask friend Rogers whether an argumet n reply to that in the aforesaid report, if wearing? uti-slavery head, might be smuggled into his colu remising, however, that, although I would give for liscussion its widest range, I have, at present, no tim o 'drag in' this 'sphere' question, being pretty man ceupied at the present, not precisely as were the Eastport women, in crying fire and saving light chartels from the burning, but in trying to rec ple from their death-like slumbers, ere they are then selves consumed by the moral wild-fire of slavery nducing these to help in snatching from the fam these millions of the images of God : and if, when see that the ravages of the flames are likely to conwhat little of liberty and virtue there is left to m, b sides burning to a cinder the liberty and virue of three millions, I should chance to startle a man from his false dream by the cry of alarm, I would ask it Dunbarton Society whether I should be held guilty of an immorality, of a sin ?

With all due deference to the sympathies for the lave, of my sisters of Danbarton, I would suggest that they be more abundant in labors for the slave oming year, lest they get the reputation of kep in lave in his sphere (shackles) society

OUT OF HER SPHERE

ARNOLD BUFFUM.—This efficient laborer in the As-ti-Slavery cause, left Pittsburgh yesterday morning of his way to Indiana, the field of his future labor-During his brief stay in this city, he delivered five discourses, two of which were to our colored friends. His lectures were of a strictly religious characte, discourses, two of which were to our colored. In His lectures were of a strictly religious char and their principal object was to show the ind and indissoluble connection of the anti-slavery prise with the Christian religion as taught by Christ and his inspired Apostles. He addressed self chiefly to Christian professors, without distinct of sect or party, and advanced only those great functual doctrines of Christianity to which they a sects yield their cordial assent, demonstrating numerous passages in the New Testament he igensable obligation of Christian professors to cts yield their cutom americus passages in the New Testament on sable obligation of Christian professors to temselves in the promotion of this, and all the common people hear evolent works. The common people hear evolent works. nevolent works. The common people head gladly, and he has gone on his way to another field accompanied by their good wishes and prayers for his safety and continued usefulness. We think his risk to Pittsburgh has been productive of good.—Ch.

THE AFI

RIDAY, S

jet Court in No

The grand jury ed into court, and statement of facts That a Spanis Amistad, duly a coasting trade, s

argo of sundry

her ore support of the water and or her ore strength of the command and and injured the to foth of August I found in the water and or water and or water and or water and or water and in the water at the or water at the cores at or creas at or cast of the water at t New London, in said negroes were district, in whos said vessel was in and trunks of go some of the good Upon this state Judge Thomps noon to consider court in the after pinion, which is

Judge Thomp States grew out of The offence char ness, and would in in the United S States have no jumother country, subject I give no caunot be tried h pothing to do wit nother jurisdictives of another certificated proper and as this court had been perpetions. uld this court ard a Spanish or are there suf

fuding a bill.

As there was n

rould require the etit jury, both jury, Thus has been which we expect we expressed the rould find a bill ourts of the Uni nurder. The second gr stion to be co e recent case of the recent case of the United State bring the Federa with the State at The third great aptives can be as such are liably claiming to own possibly it may gase in regard to

of which case we This case caming. It appears st, a libel by C alvage upon the the part of Pedi property, and property, and thin District of Convere claimed by treaty with Spathat the Court or this. claim; or, in ca infounded, that ap to the Presid ose of being se Messrs. Staple and Messrs. Ing tem. The arg nil 7 o'clock, P. Court adjuste.

The argumen

as we are inform

her the chi matter which m Court, by decidi uit Court woul Montez, might his lawful prop Cuba for the ev On the other to have content could not be, un Montez, or any that even under ty, they put in ly abolishing the it to be a criminative African dren could spethat, from their them to be not bobon one of

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the property to the property to the property to trict Judge,—a Connecticut Bird with the declar with the declar awarded on the District Connecticut, awarded on the Awarde, if reconsidered in Bur we apprehamately would overturn courts are gove

BOSTON.

RIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1839. THE AFRICAN PRISONERS.

is the deep interest felt by the whole commucase of these unfortunate persons, that we aportant matter to make room for the les, which contain the latest intelligence It will be seen that the Court has berate them on the habeas corpus, and that main in prison until next term of the Disin November. We have neither time nor

THE AFRICAN CAPTIVES.

from the Hartford Courant, that on Friof of murder and piracy, which case

ormed the jury, that the U.S. of introduction of the crimes of murder of certain circumstances; but whether of the prisoners referred to, was one of jurisdiction, he could only tell r facts of that case were rain before give no opinion unless they would a statement of facts. It would be address them generally upon the anal piracy. If a statement of facts would be the duty of the Court to that statement as to the jurisdic

then retired, and afterwards return el, built in Cuba, called the

by Raymond Fener, from the port of merchandize, two Spanish e articles of merchandize, two Spinnish engers, with 53 neuroes purchased by es, (that is, not natives of Cuba) in the with regular permits for the Spaniards, rehandize. That about four days after see or four leagues from Cuba, and he negroes rose upon and killed and charge of the same, and wounded to two Spanish passengers. That on the last, the said schooner Amistad was was captured by the se custody they now are. That while ession of said negroes, the boxes tatement the grand jury prayed the judg-

consider the question. At the opening of the the afternoon, he accordingly delivered his which is reported in the Hartford Courant as Thompson said, 'The Laws of the United

grew out of the statutes and the laws of nations, lense charged in this case arose out of two stat-id would be tried in this district, if triable at al-limited States—but the Courts of the United no jurisdiction over offences committed in and if this be an offence, and on that in a foreign country cannot be tried in saliction. A vessel sailing under the pather country is to be treated as a part of the of the country to which she belongs, could not try the alleged offence if it ited in Spain or Cuba, or any other dement, so neither, for the reason given, court try it as having been committed on sel, which is identical with the soil y to which she belongs. Under the state

was no other business before the court which are the intervention of either the grand or both juries were discharged. In the way in

ed, for in the beginning of this affair e opinion that the grand jury never ...the first great question raised in ter, the question namely, whether ted States have any jurisdiction to

ther the President of the United States has o deliver up these persons to the Spanish as fugitive criminals; we consider that conclusively settled in the negative, by of Dr. Holmes. Any such power claimto be exercised by the President of es, could not fail, sooner or later, to al Executive into dangerous collision

egarded and treated as property, and e to be delivered up to

sable to be delivered up to the persons wn them. This question is raised, though asy not be settled, by the Habeas Corpus of to the three children, as to the progress of the proceed to give some account.

came on for argument on Friday mornared by the return of the Marshal to the bear had been filed in the District Court, by Captain Gedney and his crew, claiming the Amistack, and the property on board, perty it was set up that these girls were a set as they were slaves; second, a libel on Pedro Montez, claiming these girls as his dipraying that they might be delivered up third, a libel by the U.S. Attorney for the Connecticut, setting out that these girls Connection, setting out that these girls
d by the Spanish Ambassador, under the
Spain, as Spanish property, and praying
n order them to be delivered up under that
a case the Court should judge the claim
that it order the children to be delivered the President of the United States, for the pur-if being sent back to their own country. sess. Staples and Baidwin argued for the children, lesses, lagersoil and the District Attorney against

ment consumed the whole of Friday, ck, P. M. when it was concluded, and th

ment against discharging the children ungument against discharging the children unnit, seemed to be principally grounded, so far
informed, upon the point, that the question
be children were slaves or not, was the very
lich must come up before the District Court,
tibels filed therein, and that the Circuit Court
to articipate the judgment of the District
deciding that point upon this Habens Corpas,
uson of that Court should be wrong, the Cirtwould correct it on appeal. The claimant,
might be able to prove that these girls were
property, if he were allowed time to send to
the evidence.

le other hand, the counsel for the children seem ded, that these children were not, and and the second control of the second control om their language, they, the deponents, judged be native Mandingoes; also the affidavit of one of the Amistad prisoners, made through an eler, that the two girls were born in the same with himself, and that they were brought from in the same ship with himself. argument was closed on Friday evening, and muon of the Judge was expected in Saturday.

phnon of the Judge was expected on Saturday,—
of what was done on that day we have no ac-

in indication, however, seemed to be afforded in the the argument, that he Court would have been all the court would have subly in holding these children to be proper-sargued by Staples, and justly, that if these ere property, and hable as such to the claim to that then it would follow that they might action in the State Court. ge, that then it would follow that they might is action in the State of Connecticut! For it had way, when salvage is decreed, to decree a seriest, upon the value of the property, and to determine what that value is, to authorize the property of the sold at auction. Judson, the Dissey—and who, as the author of the celebrated could like Act, is not supposed to be very familiar towards the prisoners—saw the danies argument, and he interrupted the counsel, declaration, 'that he had already declared in the Court, that these Africans could not be sold client, as slaves, but that salvage might be on the vessel and cargo, and the value of the recognized to be lawfully slaves, might be recognized to be lawfully slaves, might be in making up the amount to be allowed. lishment of such a doctrine n the most settled principles by which erned in deciding salvage.

from the custom house, by which they are authorized to transport these slaves from Havana to Principe, and that our Courts can enquire no further. To deprive a man of his liberty, and to deliver him up to another as property, by the highest power a Court can exercise. It is a power in no respect short of the power of inflicting capital punishment; and it would be just as reasonable to ask a Court to hang a man upon a technical tie, a false certificate, which the Court snew must be false, as to enslave a man upon such grounds. The Courts are fond enough of quibbles and technicalities, but they have never yet gone this length. If these Africans are to be delivered up, on the ground that by the laws of Spain they are slaves, the proof of that fact must be thoroughly sifted, and satisfactorily established.

2nd. Whatever the condition of these Africans might be under the Spanish law, in Connecticut it is not acknowledged that property; an exist in living be man bodies. The State of Connecticut, under the United States Constitution, is bound to deliver up, to be carried out of the State, such slaves as have escaped into her territories, from any of the slaveholding States of the Union. These persons are delivered up, not as property, but under that particular clause of the Constitution, which does not apply to foreign States. This doctrine has been held over and over again in the Need and the missing the motion.

In the Journal of Counter the WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DENIED.

U. S. Circuit Court, sitting at Hartsford.—The decision of Judge Thompson on the application for a skeries of Judge Thompson on the application for a skeries of the District Ocurt for the District of Counterticut, who are to meet as a sketch of Judge Thompson's Opinion, as noted by a correspondent, with as much accuracy as he was able to command, is here subjoined:

Judge Thompson said—The question of the District Court over the subject matter. He regretted that the more, as the case is a very peculiar and complexed one. It was one also difficult

wery peculiar and complicated one. It was one also of the Union. These persons are delivered up, not as property, but under that particular clause of the Constitution, which does not apply to foreign States. This doctrine has been held over and over again in the New England States, and is now settled law.

As to the pretended claim under the treaty with Spain, that relates only to property exptured from prates and brought into this country. As the Circuit Court has decided that there is no piracy committed, there is the end of that matter.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Haetterd, State and complicated one. It was one also difficult to be understood by the public. He could not have deeply involved in the question, and he feared there might be misapprehensions of the real questions to be disposed of by the Court. It is possible, he said, that there may be some misrepresentation. He would therefore have preferred that time there is the end of that matter.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Haetterd, September 21, 1839. Saturday Evening.

Immediately after the opening of the Circuit Court this morning, Judge Thompson said the Court were not prepared, as yet, to dispose of the case under censideration, fundly, and that any intimations he might then throw out, ought not to be taken as the ultimate views of the Court. He said the court were embarrassed with the right disposition of it. The three girls, and all the prisoners had been discharged altogether from any criminal accusation. It now becomes a serious question what disposition shall be made of them; with the others, as well as the children who had been brought before the Court on the writ of habeas corpus; for the embarrassment felt by the Court extends to all the prisoners had been discharged altogether from any eriminal accusation of the Court of them; with the prisoners had been discharged altogether from any eriminal accusation of the Court of them; with the prisoners had been discharged altogether from prisoners had been discharged

power on this process; for the merits of the whole case, in its extended view, cannot now be considered. the laws of the land, sitting in this Stote, as II Are these persons rightfully detained in the District Court? That is the question for consideration. If

one hour. Both these gentiemen argued very ingeniously.

The District Attorney then addr.ssed the Court half an hoar, contending, as he said, seriously, that the prisoners are free, and had been wrongfully the victims of a wicked traffic.

Mr. Staples concluded the discussion in a masterly speech of about an hour. He gave the District Attorney a severe castigation for professing that the prisoners have been the victims of the slave trade, and yet taking no measures to bring Messrs. Montez and Ruiz to punishment. He feared the Attorney himself was more under the influence of the Minister of Spain, than of the President of the United States in this matter. He also showed the absurdity of claiming jurisdiction in this case, when the District Judge had said he had no power to decree that the prisoners should be sold as property for salvage. If the court has jurisdiction, said he, the property can be taken and sold for salvage. Why cannot we have a slave market the right to a certain period, and declares that till then it was a lawful importation. The Constitution also provides for the recovery of persons that may escape in Hartford, and self these forty negroes? Because, he said, it is so revolting. To be consistent, then, the District Judge should say that he cannot touch this

As to the salvage question, we are inclined to think that Captain Gedney will fail altogether in establishing any claim to salvage.

The question whether any claim of property can be established against any of the Amistad prisoners, seems to us extremely clear, and to lie in a very small compass.

1st. Under the Spanish law these prisoners are not slaves. By repeated decrees of the Spanish Government, the African slave-trade is abolished, and has become a criminal offence. All Africans imported into the Spanish territories are entitled to their liberty. But then it is said, that the Spaniards have a good prima facilitie to these slaves, because they possess a permit from the custom house, by which they are authorized to transport these slaves from Havana to Principe, and that our Coarts can enquire no further. To deprive a state of the said that the Spanish companies are included to the second state of the said. The conclusion of his argument, it seemed to be the general opinion that the Court, on Monday morning, would decide that the District Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

Yours, &c.

dre these persons rightfully detained in the District Court? That is the question for consideration. If they are rightfully detained, we shall take it for grained that the Circuit Court have no right, by summary process, to take them out of the possession of a District Court, for that Court can only interfire when the prisoners are detained by the District Court without any authority of law. Besides, great injustice might be done to the parties if the Court should decide, in a summary way, provided the District Court can rightfully retain them. If the decision of the District Court should be unsatisfactory to either party, there is the right of appeal to the Greati Court, and alterward, to the Sapreme Court of the U.S. In the judgment of the Court, therefore, the case is presented, simply with regard to the jurisdiction of the District Court. The series of the same property, and, however desirous the Court might be that they should all be set at liberty, they must not permit their private feelings to govern them in deeding upon the case before them. They must discharge the duty of a court of justice, however painful it might be.

It has been argued, by the counset for the speisoners, that no court of justice, however painful it might be.

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It has been argued, by the counset for the speisoners, that no court of justice, but served the first of property in human feesh. That was a question, in many respects, precisely like the present one. If the count then supposed that they could not go into that inquiry, the case of the Antelope. In that case the Sapreme Court of the enterian the inquiry as to the right of property in human serions. The count were equally divided, and the decision of the count below was affirmed. But the count id not go into the inquiry whether it was lawfall to hold human bein

court were equally divided, and the decision therefore was, as in all cases of the kind, that the decision of the court below was affirmed. But the court did not go into the inquiry whether it was lawful to hold his man beings in slavery, and the question was entertained upon whom the onus of proving the right of property should be shown.

However supleasant it may be, in a moral point of rivew, it will not hof or the court to say that they will not hear the question discussed whether there is a right of the court of th

of this city, for all the other African prisoners, returnable before this court. The court then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

Afterneon—The counsel for the Spaniards objected to going into the argument, at present, for want of time to prepare. The counsel on the other side, contended that a question which affected so deeply the rights of individuals, ought not to be postponed, and the court decided that if the counsel for the prisoners insisted on proceeding, the arguments must be entered into at one, and sufficient time allowed, as he did not wish to decide so important a matter on superficial investigation.

Mr. Baldwin addressed the court very ably one hour, on the question, 'Has the District Court, under any of the proceedings of the case, jurisdiction of the African prisoners who have applied for relief under the writ of habeas corpus?'

Mr. Hungerford, on the other side, spoke upwards of an honr, contending that the question whether these persons are property, was one for the District Court to decide. He said the Africans had been great trespassers, if not pirates.

Mr. Ingersoll followed on the same side. He said it was now simply a case of jurisdiction. He spoke one hour. Both these gentlemen argued very ingeniously.

The District Attorney then addressed the Court hat?

The District Attorney then addressed the Court hat?

They fear that some misapprehension exists in the adjournment in the forenoon, are equally slanderous. They fear that some misapprehension exists in the public mind as to the effect and ground on which the case has been disposed of by the Grand Jury, upon the direction of the Court. The question now disposed of has not been effected by what previously took place the United States. If the offence of murder has been no criminal offence cognizable by the courts of the United States. If the offence of murder has been committed on board a foreign vessel, with a foreign crew and with foreign papers, this is not an offence against the laws of the U. S. taxes. It is an offence against the laws of the Courts of the U. S. have, in such cases, no jurisdiction,—but if the offence be against the laws of nations this Court would have jurisdiction. A murder committed, as in the case of the captain of the Amistad, is not a crime against the laws of factions, the laws of factions the laws of fact

and for reasons assigned, deny this motion.

One of the counsel for the prisoners then asked the of his declarations? Court if they meant to express the opinion that a for-igner coming here with a slave can call upon the U.

A Thier in the

Montauk Point, in the Revenue Cutter, with a gentlethe tild be the duly of the atarshal to see that the prisoners were comfortably situated, provided with clothes suited to the season, that they had sufficient food, medical attendance, &c. The Court would, it is presumed, allow the prisoners to be discharged on giving bail, but as it must be an 'appraisment,' their counsel would not consent to it. The prisoners will formed a male society under the cognomen of the Angerican consent will be a transfer or the prisoners will formed a male society under the cognomen of the Angerican consentration. probably be remanded to the jail of New Haven.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING AT WRENTHAM.

with standing a rew trining errors in respect to particle and racts,) contains a very fair and impartial statement of the principal circumstances which attended the most important place, but their cause is gone.

African Repository.

We shall want better evidence than 'a correspondence than 'a cor We shall want better evidence than 'a corresponsecession at that meeting of the friends of the new organization. We have also inserted in the Refuge of Oppression an anonymous article on the same subject, from the Massachusetts Abolitionist, which is understood to be from the pen of that unscrupulous defamer,
Charles T. Torrey. It is hardly necessary to contrahimself as a friend to the Society, but declined joining answer all the charges which he has preferred against Institution. hose who labored faithfully and successfully to preserve unimpaired the constitutional rights of members of the society. On two or three points only do we inend to offer any remarks.

oon of clergymen! There were present no less than liberty and humanity .- J. thirteen of that profession, all acting in concert-viz: the Rev. Dr. Ide, the Rev. Mr. Harding, the Rev. Mr. Rev. Mr. Washburn, the Rev. Mr. Waitt, the Rev. Mr. makes the following avowal:

avowal of Mr. Torrey, that the leading friends of the cess. new society had previously determined, whether they ontention with them thereafter.' Magnanimous, highouled men! They determined to have a quarrel, and then to withdraw for the sake of peace !! We put it to every unprejudiced and candid mind to say, whether this avowal is not a proclamation of their own shame. the following. It was written, we believe, by the ed-If they had determined to form a new society, whatev- iter of Zion's Herald, but is admirably adapted to our gard for peace, by leaving the friends of the old organer might be the result, why did they not show their rezation to proceed harmoniously in the transaction of ch were enacted at that meeting.

3. The worthy Vice President, who occupied the chair in the forencon, (Mr Worthington, of Dedham,) erred in suffering himself to be catechised by Mr. Sanford respecting his construction of the Constitution, and whole proceeding was out of order. The chair should want it, either have made no answer to Mr Sanford's question, or answered it simply by reading that article of the Constitution which prescribes the condition of membership. His error, however, is not to be wondered at. onsidering the embarrassing circumstances in which

Constitution; and therefore Mr. Philbrick, who occu- settled. 'We pause for a reply.' being persons within the meaning of the Constitution. which necessarily hang around a newspaper concern. Would the chair have been under obligation to regard such a vote as binding? To ask such a question is to answer it. The duty of the chair in such a case would be to govern himself by the plain language of port, R. I. the Constitution, and to count the votes of all persons 'Post Masters may enclose the money in a letter to every principle of common sense to pretend that women are not persons, than it would be to deny that character to the clergy, or to any other class of men. son, the Post Master cannot frank it.' What if the women have not heretofore taken part in our meetings? Does that prove that they have no right to do so? We trow not. The opponents of the Resolutions passed by the Fitchburg Baptus church, on the subject of slavery, Aug. 18, 1839.

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1. Resolved, That Americau slavery is a sin against God; being a violation of all the obligations that grow out of all the relations in which we stand to God; and our fellow men.

2. Therefore, Resolved, that that portion of the christian church is our country that practices or knowingly upholds slavery, is guilty of a violation of the most sacred obligations, and renders herself unworthy of the fellowship or communion of all such as are truly the disciples of Jesus Christ.

3. Resolved, That, in our opinion, this sin is one great barrier against the spirituality and prosperity of the church, and its ultimate victory over the kingdom of darkness.

4. Therefore, Resolved, that that portion of the most sacred obligations, and renders herself unworthy of the fellowship or communion of all such as are truly the disciples of Jesus Christ.

3. Resolved, That, in our opinion, this sin is one great barrier against the spirituality and prosperity of the church, and its ultimate victory over the kingdom of darkness.

4. Therefore, Resolved, That, in our opinion, this sin i omen make a distinction between membership and on the subject of slavery, Aug. 18, 1839. all inserted in anti-slavery constitutions, - was inserted in this instance for the purpose of putting the rights of women in the Society beyond the reach of contro-

tive persons in the free States. Should any State pass such laws, they would be absolutely void. We must look at things as they are. The Court feel bound therefore, to say that there is no ground upon which they can entertain the motion under the writ of habeas. They were characterized by entire harmony and perfect order. His statements respecting mony and perfect order. His statements respecting the meeting of the friends of the old society after the

A murder committed, as in the case of the captain of the Amistad, is not a crime against the laws of nations, the Amistad, is not a crime against the laws of nations, it would not be a crime declared that he was about to vote to exclude the wegainst the laws of nations, connected as it is with the men merely on constitutional grounds, but contrary to The Court said that as they perceived there were his own convictions of right and justice; and yet, because the Society admitted women, agreeably to his onake a true representation of the decision. The court does not undertake to decide that these persons are no right to their freedom, but leaves that matter were excluded. I ask, in view of this fact, what n litigation in the District Court, subject to appeal. evidence does the Rev. gentleman give of the sincerity

A THIEF IN THE PULPIT. Rev Hubbard Winslow A liner is the reserve with a slave can call upon the U.

S. Courts to enforce the claim of the foreigner to the lave. Judge Thompson, in reply, said he did not decide now upon the abstract question. As a udge he did not feel called upon to decide it. The lourt was then adjourned sine die.

The District Court was opened. The judge said he should direct that the U. S. Autorney should repair to Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow, the companion of the thief, in the same Mr. Winslow are formed to the Mr. Phelps are formed to the Mr. Phel Montauk Point, in the Revenue Cutter, with a genue-man on the other side, to investigate the facts, accer-latin where the seizure was actualty made, &c. that the Court would be adjourned to meet in this city on the third Tuesday in November next; and that mean-time it would be the duty of the Marshal to see that time it would be the duty of the Marshal to see that capacity! Query-Which of them is the most incon-

dover Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American The official account of the proceedings of the late une official account of the proceedings of the late quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society were laid before our readers last week; and on the first page of this pager we have inserted an editorial article from the Norfolk Democrat, which, (notwithstanding a few trifling errors in respect to participate and the principals and teachers of the Latin and English schools, with one exception. The Professors think it is time to act, and they have done accordingly, and taken a firm stand. The great est efforts have been made here by the abolitionists, that facts,) contains a very fair and impartial state-

lict, in detail, his numerous misrepresentations, or to on account of his connection with the Theological

JAMES G. BIRNEY. It is stated in the Union Herald 1. The friends of the new organization rallied all heir strength, and were headed, of course, by a pla-

THE SLAVE TRADE. The Queen of Great Britain, in Fisk, the Rev. Mr. Forbush, the Rev. Mr. Ripley, the her late speech at the prorogation of Parliament,

Rev. Mr. Commings, the Rev. Mr. Perkins, and the Rev. Mr. Commings, the Rev. Mr. Perkins, and the Rev. Mr. Sanford—the two last signers of the memorable clerical appeal!

2. We call the attention of our readers to the open is so righteous a cause will be rewarded with successful to the successful to the rewarded with successful to the successful to the

WORGESTER NORTH DIVISION. We are authorized by were in the majority or minority, to retire from the meeting, organize anew, and leave the relics (!!) of the work of the Secretary to state, that the meeting of the Worces meeting, organize anew, and leave the relics (!!) of the work of the secretary to state, that the meeting of the Worces meeting, organize anew, and leave the relics (!!) of the work old organization to its friends, in order to avoid all ter North Division A. S. Society, at West Boylston,

TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS

We call the attention of all whom it may concern to

MONEY WANTED. Wanted immediately, Two heir business? The abolitionists of the State will THOUSAND DOLLARS. We do not wish to hire this money, udge, in view of this avowal, who ought to be held as we cannot afford to pay the interest. Nor do we esponsible for the scenes of disorder and division wish to borrow it, for the discipline says, 'we are not to borrow, without a prospect of paying.' Nor do we

We want it for many reasons

1st. Because the laborer is worthy of his hire

2d. To pay our hands.

3d. To pay the paper maker. 4th. Because it is due to us.

5th. Because our subscribers will feel happy to pay 4. The vote of a small majority (obtained by clerical us. (We are to rejoice at each other's happiness.)

contrivance and management) in the morning, was clearly unconstitutional. The society had no right, even by a vote of a hundred to one, to disfranchise nose who had complied with the requisitions of the owes for the paper will pay immediately, the question is

pied the chair in the afternoon, did right in disregard- We beg our subscribers, who are in arrears, to reing that vote. The Constitution of a society is design- member that we have to meet our bills for paper, printed to protect the minority, and is at all times to be regarded as its paramount law—the resolutions and rotes of a despotic majority to the contrary notwithstanding. Suppose a majority had voted that clergy- we want it when it is due. It is unjust to withhold the men were not entitled to act in the meeting-they not hire of the laborer, and thus add to the embarrassments

The following is an extract of a letter from the Post Master General, addressed to C. B. Peckham, of New-

who might choose to exercise their rights. The present case is equally plain. It is no less a violation of of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself; but if the letter be written by another per-

From the Christian Beflector.

Resolutions passed by the Fitchburg Baptist church,

JAMES COLLIER, Clerk. N. W. SMITH, Pastor.

versy. The charge of tyranny, which Mr. Torrey brings against Mr. Philbrick, for regarding the Constitution as paramount to a vote contradicting its express provisions, comes with an ill grace from those who attempted to trample that instrument under foot in order to exclude the women from an equal participation in the proceedings the Society.

Anti-Slavery.—On Commencement evening, the Lorain County Anti-Slavery Society met by adjournment at Oberlin. The meeting was large, probably more than one thousand people were in attendance. Mr. C. C. Burleigh, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Society for an hour and a half in his usual impressive manner, on the practical duties of abolitionists.—Oberlin Eeangelist.

From the Fall River Monitor.

From the Fall River Monitor.

CITIZENS' MEETING.—A meeting of a large number of our citizens was held in the Town House on Saturday evening last, to take into consideration the situation and circumstunces of the unfortunate Africans recently found up n our shores in the schooner Amistad, and to adopt such measures for their aid as might be deemed expedient. Louis Lapham called the meeting to order. John Eddy was appointed chairman, and Abraham Bowen Secretary of the meeting.

An article was read giving some account of the sufferings and cruelty inflicted upon the poor Africans on board. Several gentlemen present addressed the meeting upon the subject under consideration.

The following resolutions, offered by N. B. Borden, were adopted:

Resolved, That in the case of the Africans recently brought into Connecticut, and now imprisoned in that State upon a charge of piracy, we see nothing to justify that charge; and believe they have only done as others weuld do under like circumstances, and therefore considering their present peculiar situation, are entitled, not only to the sympathics, but to the assistance of a christian community.

Resolved, That in view of their neculiar situation.

tance of a christian community.

Resolved, That in view of their peculiar situation, this community feels an obligation resting upon them, to do what in them lies, to see that these poor Africans have a fair and impartial trial upon the charges brought against them. rought against them.

Resolved, That in case the charge which is brought

Resolved, That in case the charge which is brought against them not being sustained,—as we firmly believe it will not be—we believe that money would not be better appropriated by the U S. Government than in returning these men to the homes from which they have been so unjustly and craelly taken.

Resolved, That in no aspect of the case, even if slavery be recognised, as it exists in the different countries where it is sustained, can these men be looked upon as slaves—so far from it that had they been taken in the vessel in which they were confined but a few weeks previous to their entering on board the

few weeks previous to their entering on board the vessel from which they have been recently taken, the officers and crew of that vessel would have been considered as pirates, and treated as such.

Resolved, That an effort be made in this village to assist in defraying the expenses of these men, and of the wing readering the expenses of these men, and of

therwise rendering such assistance as they may seem to need.

In accordance with the last resolution a committee consisting of Louis Lapham, Hon. N. B. Borden, and Abraham Bowen were appointed to take a collection and receive subscriptions from such of our citizens as feed discoord to said uses able and however. and receive subscriptions from such of our citizens as feel disposed to aid in so noble and humane a purpose. About fifteen dollars were collected in money and sub-scriptions on the spot, and subscriptions will be re-ceived any time during the present week by either of the committee to forward in aid of the object.

It is hoped that our citizens will neither be deaf to the calls of humanity or backward in any surper the

the calls of humanity, or backward in saving the hon-or of their country from being soiled by injustice of avarice. JOHN EDDY, Ch'n. A. Bowen, Sec'ry.

NOTICES. CHARDON STREET LECTURES.

In the course of the coming month of Novemher, a course of popular and instructive, scientific and literary lectures, will be commenced at the Chardon Street Chapel. It is fully believed by the managers, that the arrangements they have made, and the talent they have secured, cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to a Boston audience—and they entertain a hope that while the great object of enlarging the sphere of human knowledge is attained, a foundation will be laid for permanently benefitting the institution by the purchase of a library from the avails of the

It will be sufficient for the managers, in order to the success of the Lectures, to say that they have secured Dr J. V. C. Smith, of this city, to give the entire

ourse.

The Lectures will be given on Monday evenings
Fishers may be obtained at 25 Cornhill.

Tickets may be obtained at 25 Cornhill.
JOHN LANG,
MICAJAH WOOD,
JOSIAH PARSONS,
J. V. HIMES, Com.

Sept. 23.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

By recommendation of members of the Albany Con-vention, Friday, September 27th, has been appointed as a day of fasting and prayer in reference to the as a day of fasting and prayer in refere subject of slavery. In compliance with recommendation, meetings will be held in the Mari BORO CHAPEL, HALL No. 1, at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., and in the CHAPEL this evening at 7 o'clock, prayer and addresses. The public are invited to attend.

Boston, September 27, 1839. WORCESTER NORTH DIVISION

The next quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Division Anti-Slavery Society, will be holden at West Boylston, on Thursday, Oct. 3d, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to be continued, probably, for two days. It is hoped that auxiliary Societies will send up large delegations, that the cause of the slave, in this vicinity, may receive a new innection. EDWARD KENDALL, Jr. Sec'ry.

Sept. 14, 1839.

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held—God willing—in the Baptist meeting-house, South Reading, on Wednesday, the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The The meeting will not only be for whoice of officers, and do meeting will not only be for those of officers, and do-ing all annual business, but for the free discussion of our principles—the interchange of friendly feeling— for strengthening the hands and encouraging the hearts of 'all persons' struggling in the cause of human liberty. While, therefore, the members of the Society are requested to govern themselves according to their constitutions,—all the friends of freedom are earnest-ly invited to attend and do 'what they can,' to deliver the millions in our land—'born free and equal'— from the house of their bondage.

HARRIS COWDREY, Sec'ry. Acton, Aug. 27th, 1839.

DIED.

At Hennepin, Illinois, BENJAMIN LUNDY, aged about 70—a member of the Society of Friends, and a friend of the human race, in the broadest sense. He enlisted his early and spent his latest energies in the cause of emancipating slaves, and improving the condition of the free. He was a bold and fearless writer, and a plain speaker, and though of the greeker and though of the greeker. plain speaker; and though often reviled and some-times persecuted, he reviled not again, but returned good for evil, or fled elsewhere when his post be-came too hot for him. He commonly travelled on foot, and all his habits were of the plainest and most frugal kind. He spent his life in most humble, self-denying efforts to serve God by benefitting man. He now 'rests from his labors, and his works do follow him.'

In Philadelphia, Mr. MATTHEW CAREY, aged 80; formerly an eminent Printer, Bookseller and Publisher, especially of Bibles, in which business he realized an ample fortune: for many years past he has been occupied in those philanthropic pursuits in which he engaged in early life. Mr. Carey was by birth an Irishman, and has been long in this country: he was thrown from his carriage a few days ago, and died of fever aggravated by the injury he received.

Died on board of the Columbus with the Small Pox, Jan. 6th 1839—while on the coast of Summatra—Mr. Nathaniel Tidd, formerly of this city, aged 24 years.

> JOHN B. PERO. NO. 2 WASHINGTON STREET.

Corner of Wilson's Lane, KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE, COLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of first quality,

COLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of first quality, wholesale and retail.

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An extensive assortment of articles requisite for all gentlemen travelling.

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for all gentlemen travelling.

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Sr. 27.

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VICTORIA COMBS AND HAIR BANDS. A large variety of patterns of those articles kept containly for sale at JORDAN'S Comb and Fancy Goostore, No. 2 Milk street.

Sept. 20.

YLVANIA

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RICH, Sec'ry. ord, through the raid of the White h him, whether Society has turn-Society.' From past year, and ed argument of here ' question. r an argumen , if wearing an to his columns;

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LIFERARY. From a Southern Lady's Album. THE GRAVE-YARD OF THE MIND.

BY LEWIS C. GUNN. The plantations of the South are grave-yards of the mind; the inexpressive countenances of the slaves are monoments of souls expired, and their spiritless eyes their epitaphs."—J. A. Thome, of Kentucky.

eyes their epitaphs. J. A. Thome, of Kenticky.

Nearly one hundred children, of both sexes, who two years ago were dawes, the fromerry of man, now stood up before us fars. There were high emotions of joy on the countenances of those redeemed ones, when we spoke to them of emancipation. The lighting up of their eyes, the excited whis perings that pass of from one to another, expressed feelings of gladness that were not to be mistaken. The undying principle that were not to be mistaken. of freedom which exists in the heart of every one, pos-sessing a vitality as eternal as the God who planted it there, living and burning in the heart of the most de-graded slave, like lamps amid the darkness of eastern sepulchres, was kinding up brilliantly within them, young as they were, and flashing in smiles upon their ebon faces. They showed by their animated looks and gestures, and lively tones in answering our ques-tions, that they felt that freedom was a blessing. There was as much attention, respectfulness, and gen-eral intelligence as we ever saw in any school of the same age.'—Thome and Kimball's description of the pa-rochial school in Antigua. om which exists in the heart of every rochial school in Antigua.

A grave-yard where they bury mind! And monuments of souls we find! What ! can they wrap about with clay The spirit immaterial? And can the intellect decay, And yield the worms a carnival? Revolting thought! it ne'er can be, The soul doth live eternally.

For what is soun? His noblest work Who, when the earth was chaos dark. Said, 'Light appear,'-and light was seen Who spake-the waters shrunk away For fear,—and Land put on her green And modest dress,—and oak and bay Unplanted grew, and bowed the head In worship of their Maker dread.

Who spake-and Sun, and Moon, and Stars Began to drive their glittering cars Around the sky, along with Earth; Who spake-and Ocean breathed, and Air,-And beast and creeping thing came forth, And paused to hear their God declare 'Tis very good,' while angels gazed Upon the wondrous scene, and praised.

But when the soul was formed-the last, Which all His other works surpassed He did not merely speak, as when He made the silver light to flow. And carpeted each hill and glen; But from Himself a breath did go, And it became a soul! The sight Behold ; it is His image bright !

And lives this image but a day, To die, and moulder with the clay ?-And what is MIND? A subtile thing, Which can to lowest depths descend-Is now upon the morning's wing, And rides to earth's remotest end-Is now, with Newton, soaring high, And reading wonders in the sky-

With Franklin now, in troubled air, And playing with the lightning there Careering, with Columbus, o'er The untamed waves Atlantic rolled-At Tenuchtitlan, where in gore

The jewelled king lies stiff and cold -At Moscow, while the flame laughs loud In scorn of the oppressor proud. For it is MIND-ndw here, now there-

Unfettered, wandering every where. Yet, who hath heard its spirit-tread, Or seen it in its wandering ? And can it die? It hath no head, Or lungs, or heart, at which to sling A stone, O Death, or hurl a dart-No atoms, Grave, for thee to part

But what is som,? The life within That makes us all we are as men; Without which we could neither love Nor hope, nor taste of Friendship's joy, Nor fear, nor worship Him above; Which knows that nought can e'er destroy Its life, and, therefore, feels distress For sin, and peace in holiness.

Behold its glory !- made to grow In majesty, and brighter glow; To soar above our present sight, And still to soar; to learn for aye, And still to learn with keen delight : To go from strength to strength each day For years-to all eternity-And near to God and nearer be.

See Him, who took the sinner's form, On Calvary endure the storm Of wrath divine. Dread thunders Broad lightnings flash, rocks rend and fall, And earth is trembling to each pole, And heaven hangs over like a pall While Jesus dies, from sin's control, To save the priceless human soul.

And can this priceless soul expire? Oh! never; still shall burn its fire, And still for ever !- God is true. Yet one doth solemnly declare That souls are dead, and not a few; For he hath seen the grave-vard where They lie entombed, and, awful sight,

The mounds which prove the spoiler's might The green land where the south wind blows. And choicest fruit in winter grows; Where blossoms fling their fragrance forth Through all the year, and richly freight Each breeze-the Eden-spot of earth-But where the slave, with weary gait, Performs his unrequited toil

That green land is the burial-ground Just go, and cast your eye around-Three million monuments are there!
Go, read each dreadful epitaph; Observe the careless, slouching air, The wandering talk, the boisterous laugh,

Upon the blood-moist, reddened soil;

The inane eye, the senseless face, The vices which the slaves embrace And can these slaves have souls as we? Compared with the enlightened free,

Or judging by the glorious end For which their being hath been given In works of praise each breath to spend. And ripen for a blissful heaven-To cultivate both heart and head. For God-we say their souls are dead. But still they live! and in each heart There burns a flame unquenched by art.

Which sheds a dim, yet pleasant light, 'As lamps in Eastern sepulchres.' Oh! would you see that flame burn bright, And face put on the smile that's hers, And eye assume its brilliancy,

Just break the chain and make them free How can a slave look like a man?

No learned page his eye may scan; Not e'en the Book of Life is his. But, branded, scourged, and made to toil Without reward, he feels he is A tyrant's tool, and slavery's spoil-No wife or child may call his own ; They in the prison-house may moan.

And, when his weary work is o'er, No welcome meets him at the door No food is ready to repair His wasted strength; from salt and corn A scanty meal he must prepare, And then he lays him down forlorn, To sleep 'mid beasts,-the earth his bed,-Himself a beast, beneath a shed.

Oh! can you still forbear to plead With him who does the wicked deed?

Unheeding, leave your neighbor robbed Of liberty, of wife, of all?,
And hear the sigh convulsive solbed,

And see him drink the bitter gall,-See an immortal man recline Upon the earth beside the swine? And will you let the despot tread

Upon the mind till it is dead ! Why, mind is wealth, of untold price, Not given to one, whate'er his clime; A legacy from Paradise To all the world throughout all time

Had Galileo suffered thrall, Or Franklin, Harvey, Fulion, Gall-What riches would the world have lost! And none can estimate the cost

Of negro-slavery in this land : · Go, read a Horton's poetry, And Wheatly's verses chaste and bland,-The first still groaning to be free :- 4 And hear of Derham teaching Rush .- + How Fuller made the learned blash : ‡ And will you suffer slavery's blight

To blast such minds, with blossoms white? But wherefore was the soul endowed With all its powers of sparing thought And holy feeling ?- see it bowed And, as a chattel, sold and bought, And stripped of all its majesty, Worse,-tombed alive, by tyranny

Oh! if a man can rob his God Of tithes and offerings, unawed; Still, could be blot from yonder sky The light of day and light of night And nothing leave, to meet the eye, Of five days' work of wondrous might,

Would he not tremble at the thought Of robbing thus the God who wrought But what are smiling, blushing flowers; Or what is sky at sunset hours; Or what the Sun, enrobed in fire :

Or Moon, reflecting mild his light; Or Stars, that tremblingly aspire To stations of more glorious height; Yea, what are they, when all combined, Compared with one immortal mind?

And yet of this immortal mind. To give peculiar praise designed, The man, who holds a man a slave, Profanely robs the Maker-God. On! tell him of the tyrant's grave,

Of hell and the avenging rod; And may the words of truth and love ' As fire and as a hammer' prove.

* George M. Horton is a slave of James Horton Chatham county, North Carolina. He is now forty-two years of age, and is employed as a servant at lay not this sin to their charge. Chapel Hill, the seat of the University of that State That his heart has felt deeply in this lowes condition of human nature, will easily be condition of human nature, will easily be believed, and is impressively confirmed by many of his stanzas. A small collection of his poems was published in 1829, by Gales and son of Raleigh, and has been given to the public recently in the second and third editions.

† James Derham, originally a slave at Philadelphia,

was sold to a physician, who employed him in com-pounding drugs; he was afterwards sold to a surgeon pounding drugs; he was afterwards sold to a surge and finally to Doctor Robert Dove, of New Orler inguished physician in that city, and was able to talk with French, Spanish, and English in their own languages. Doctor Rush says, I conversed with him on medicine, and found him very learned; I thought carnal, but mig fould give him information concerning the treatment of diseases; but I learned from him more than he 1 Pet. 3, 11, 5

† Themes Fuller, an African residing in Virginia, did not know how to read or write, but had great facility in arithmetical calculations. He was once asked how many seconds has an indiw many seconds has an individual fixed when he is expressed in the second secon of the company took a pen, and, after a long calcula-tion, said Fuller had made the sum too large. 'No.' replied the negro, 'the error is on your side. You did not calculate the leap years.'

NON-RESISTANCE.

BIBLE ARGUMENT FOR NON-RESISTANCE. 1. Has God prohibited an armed and bloody resistant enten and abuse us ?

Exod. 20. 13. Thou shalt not kill. (See also Luke 1 3. 20.)

James 2. 11. If thou kill, thou art become a transgressor of the law.

Mat. 26, 52. Then said Jesus—Put up thy sword

into his place : for all they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword 1 John 3. 15. Whose hateth his brother is a murder-

ef: and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life invers? abiding in him.

Luke 3. 14. Do violence to no man. Mat. 5. 38. Ye have heard-An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth: But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy

let him have thy cloak also. 2. Has God forbidden retaliation, or the punishing and that is greatest among you shall be your servant.

Rom. 12, 17. Recompense to no man evil for evil-

give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is nine. I will repay saith the Lord. Heb 10. 30. We know him that hath said, Vengeance belongeth unto me, I will repay saith the Lord.

And again, the Lord shall judge his people. ne render evil for evil unto any man, but ever fol-

low that which is good.

Rom. 14. 10. Why dost thou judge thy brother? Mat. 7. 1. Judge not, that ye be not judged.

3. Has God required and encouraged us to bear injuries; to return good for evil, and love for hatred?

Rom. 12. 14. Bless them that persecute you, bless and curse not .- If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: Be not overcome of evil, but vercome evil with good.

Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; That ye may earth; in that day shall there be one Lord, and his be the children of your Father which is in heaven : name one for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just, and on the unjust. For if ye love them which love you, what reward have And they shall not build and another inhabit; they

them not again. 35. Love ye your enemies, and do stroy in my holy me good, and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest; for he is kind to the unthankful and to the evil. Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also DEAR FRIEND is merciful. Judge not, and ye shall not be judged; condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned; forgive the subject of peace, hoping you will give them a place and ye shall be forgiven.

For what glory is it, if, when ye be buffetted for your faults, ye shall take it patiently? But if, when riwise blessing. And such a mind must see and deye do well and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God. For even hercunto were ye callefficiency and imperfection of human governments—the inefficiency and imperfection of human legislation. ed; because Christ hath suffered for us, leaving us an No one, I suppose, can visit either our halls of Con example, that ye should follow his steps. Who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, weakness and wickedness of all human governments.

and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meckness, long-suffering, forbearing one Jesus, who, through the 'Eternal Spirit, bore our sins another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a in His own body on the tree, thus 'obtaining eternal quarrel against any; even as Christ did, so do ye.

njurers, as a condition of acceptance with him? Mat. 6. 12. Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our

give not men their trespasses, neither will your Father Mark 11. 25. And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against any; that your Father also which is in beaven may forgive your trespasses. But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father forgive Eph. 4. 32 Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you. Mat. 18. 21. Then came Peter unto him and said,

Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him? till seven t'mes? Jesus saith unto him. I say not unto thee until seven times, but, until seventy times seven. 27. Then the lord of that servant was noved with compassion, and loosed him, and forgave him the debt. But the same servant went out, and found one of his fellow-servants which owed him a hundred pence, and he laid hands on him, and took him by the throat, saying, Pay me that thou owest. And his fellow-servant fell down at his feet, and besought him, saying, have patience with me, and I will pay thee all. And he would not, but went and cast him into prison, till he should pay the debt. So when his fellow-servants saw what was done, they were sorry, and came and told unto their lord all that was done Then his lord said unto him, O thou wicked servant, I forgave thee all that debt, because thou desiredst me : Shouldst not thou also have had compassion on thy fellow-servant, even as I had pity on thee? And his ford was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors, till he should pay all that was due unto him. So likewise shall my heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses.

Does non-resistance, as delineated in the Constitution
of the N. E. Non-Resistance Society, accord with the genius and spirit of the gospel?

Gal. 5. 22. The fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, ong suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, emperance : against such there is no law.

James 3. 17. The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits. 1 Cor. 13. 4. Charity suffereth long and is kind-

seeketh not her own-beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things-never faileth. James 4.1. From whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts

that war in your members? John 18, 39. My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews.

Luke 23. 34. Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them. John 8. 11. Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin Acts 7, 59. And they stoned Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit-Lord,

and he doth not resist you. 1 Cor. 4. 12. Being reviled, we bless; being perse

James 5. 6. Ye have condemned and killed the just.

cuted, we suffer it : being defamed, we entreat 6. Is it not unwise and unsafe to practice non-resistance forgiveness, and returning good for evil under all circum

Rom. 12. 20. If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink, for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head.

Mat. 5. 9. Blessed are the peace-makers: for they shall be called the children of God. 2 Cor. 10. 4. The weapons of our warfare are not

carnal, but mighty, through God, to the pulling down 1 Pet. 3. 11. Seck peace and ensue it. For the eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are

open to their prayers : And who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good? But if ye suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye; and be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled 7. But is not 'resistance to tyrants obedience to God'?

1 Pet. 2. 18. Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward. 1 Pet. 2. 13. Submit yourselves to every ordinance

of men for the Lord's sake : whether it be to the king as supreme; or unto governors. Titus 3. 1. Put them in mind to be subject to princi-

palities and powers, to obey magistrates. Rom. 13. 1. Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but of God. The powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist, shall receive to themselves dam-

8. But ought we not to choose and maintain a huma government, to secure our rights and privileges, through which we may punish evil doers, and be avenged on our in-

1 Tim. 6. 15. The blessed and only Potentate, the

King of kings, and Lord of lords. Mat. 4. 10. And him only shalt thou serve.

Mat. 23. 8. Be not ye called Rabbi: for one is your also. And if any call no man your father upon the earth: for one is man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, your Father which is in heaven. Neither be ye called masters : for one is your Master, even Christ. But he

Luke 22, 25. The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that exercise authority Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather upon them are called benefactors. But ye shall not be : but he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth

1 Cor. 6, 7. Now therefore, there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law one with another : 1 Thes. 5. 14. Be patient towards all men. See that Why do ye not rather take wrong? Why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded?

1 Cor. 15. 24, 25. Then cometh the end when he James 4. 12. There is one lawgiver who is able to shall have delivered up the kingdom, even the Father; save and to destroy. Who art thou that judgeth anoth when he shall have put down all rule and all authority, and power. For he must reign till he hath put all en emies under his feet.

Rev. 16. 6. Alleluia; for the Lord God Omnipotent

reigneth. 10. Will the progress of the gospel of Jesus Christ sup-plant human governments, and bring back the world to a Theocracy?

Dan. 2. 44. In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall not be de-Mat. 5. 43. Ye have heard-Thou shalt love thy stroyed; and the kingdom shall not be left to other neighbor and hate thine enemy: But I say unto you, people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever.

Zech. 14. 9. And the Lord shall be king over all the

Isa, 65, 21. And they shall build houses and inhabit them; and plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. shall not plant and another eat :- The wolf and the Luke 6.30. Of him that taketh away thy goods, ask lamb shall feed together; they shall not hurt nor de-

LETTER FROM SOPHIA L. LITTLE.

PAWTUCKET, May 25th, 1839. I send you, without further apology, my views on in your paper. Every mind that is in any degree 1 Pet. 2. 19. This is thank-worthy, if a man for con-illuminated by heavenly grace, must know that the science towards God endure grief, suffering wrongful-doctrine of non-resistance is a sacred, Christian truth -that we are not to 'render evil for evil, but contraefficiency and imperfection of human legislation .he threatened not; but committed himself to him that I am not of those who believe that these are necessary Col. 3. 12. Put on, therefore, as the elect of God, holy It is he made helper that there is a way, and but one way redemption for us.' Being justified freely by His 4. Has God required universal forgiveness towards our grace, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ,' &c.

The sum and substance, then, of my peace system debtors.—For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your is this; that God's great love to us, manifested by heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if ye for the death of his Son, binds us to love all men; but that

this love bath no place in our hearts until we have eceived the atonement by a humble and heariy aceptance of the offering on Calvary as the ' propitia- Mr. Garrison tion of our sins.' Therefore, all our acknowledge-ments of God's sovereignty are nothing in His sight, ciety, held on the atternoon of the 13th Sept., the folwhile we'reject the salvation offered in his dear Son! lowing preamble and resolutions were adopted: It does not make us the children of peace, to sign a Whereas, bold and energetic efforts are now in e It does not make us the children of peace, to sign a paper or a Constitution. Now I hold that the peace men have not preached peace on the right ground. They ought to exhibit faithfully the present condition of mankind—and then they ought as fully, as faithfully to show, that the only terms of peace ever offered by to show, that is, the blood of Him, who being without sin was made sin for us, 'who only is our peace.' They ought faithfully to testify that this is the very first step on the kingdom of peace; that if they would see the suffering and desert world rejoice 'and blossom as the rose,' they are to become sensible that they are lost, guilty sinners—and need a free, full pardun for the sake of Jesus—and this needy state of soul, and the sake of Jesus—and this needy state of soul, and consequent acceptance, is obtained by prayer offered tain them in their laborious enterprise. consequent acceptance, is obtained by prayer offered up in the redeeming name; and until this work is done, nothing is done. If the whole human race were to come forward, and sign their names to the ORRILLA KENDRICK, Pres. Declaration of Sentiments of the Peace Society, if they hid it with all sincerity, it would avail nothing, unless they had accepted the terms of redceming mercy, thus receiving by virtue of the atonement the purchased sue. Then, my brethren, let me in all love exhort the Liberator for publication. you to the true gospel work, preaching peace by Jesus Christ. For out of Him, 'Our God is a consuming ire.' And what a new field of argument have the peace men! what new motives to press upon men to mbrace the gospel! thus to manifest to them that s odliness hath the promise of this life as well as that which is to come. One word more. It seems to me, that every true

believer of Carist is actually under the government of God. It is not the law of man restrains him from crime—it is the law of love written on his heart by the pierced hand of his Redeemer, and 'he is obedient to man for the Lord's sake.'

BARTHOLOMEW FUSSELL, President. o man for the Lord's sake.'
SOPHIA L. LITTLE.

COMMUNICATIONS. PUBLIC MEETING IN NEW BEDFORD.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 26, 1839. proceedings of a public meeting, eld in this town, are transmitted to you for an early nsertion in the Liberator.

Pursuant to public notice, the Young Men's Wilberrce Debating Society, together with a large and highy respectable number of our colored citizens, met on Monday evening, Aug. 26, in the third Christian Church. The meeting was called to order by appointing William P, Powell as chairman, and Nathaniel A. Brigham, Abijah Wood, H. O. Fay, Philo Clapp. Borden, secretary. The chairman stated, 'that the 24th August, being the birth-day of WILLIAM WILBER-FORCE, the young men's Wilberforce Debating Society' proposed to celebrate the same on the 26th, and erty, signed by the President and Secre appointed Paul C. Howard to deliver an address on

Mr. Howard then addressed the audience, in haste and masterly style, and held them in breathles idopted :

Resolved, That the name of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE oupled with that of William Lloyd Garrison, be in-cribed upon our hearts anew: and that we will teach ar children, and they shall teach their children, that eir names and their deeds be sainted in their memo their names and their deeds be sainted in their memberies. The former stood alone in the British parliament, the uncompromising opponent of the African slave trade; until he obtained a majority in both houses to condemn the traffic as piracy; and an act to abolish the same; which eventually resulted in the abolition of slavery throughout the British Isles. atter, the youthful champion and fearless op of American slavery, commenced his career alone and annoticed, when this guitly nation had, by the influence of the American Colonization Society, closed its yes against the crying sin of slavery; sleeping, as it were, upon a volcano more terrible than that of Mount Ina. His voice, like the touch of the Ithureal spear, roused this nation from its slumbers. Now he is, notwithstanding the unhappy division in our ranks, surrounded by tens of thousands of good and true hearts, armed with the imperishable weapons of truth, with a determination never to yield, or quit the field, until liberty is proclaimed to all mankind.

Resolved, that the thanks of this society are due our riend Paul C. Howard, for his excellent and abie ad dress pronounced before them this evening, and that he be requested to furnish the society with a copy for WILLIAM P. POWELL, Chairman,

THE SECEDERS.

Boston, Aug. 28, 1839. REOTUER GARRISON . In your last paper, I saw two letters, giving neounts of the method resorted to by certain would-be ization great men, to destroy the influence of the Liberator, atisfied that 'they went out from among us, because Western. dead!? And this, too, was from a member of a christian church! Oh, how unlike the spirit of Him, who taught as never man taught! But, brother, remember that, although they pour all their vituperation upber that they although they pour all their vituperation upber they although th on your head, you have the prayers and sympathies of the true friends of humanity. Ay, and I trust you have comfort from a higher source—that you have 'meat to eat which they know not of.' Let them, then, go on, until, like Erastratus, they shall have gained an sung by the meeting. infamous immortality.' For if God be for us, who an be against us?

willing to leave the place at a late hour. On Sab-bath evening, notwithstanding the rain, there was a respectable audience in the Baptist meeting-house. The speaker took his text in Proverbs 31: 89—'Open a dandy would give dollars from friendship, when he thy mouth for the dumb,' &c. He went on to show how the slave could not plead for his own rights; and how he is made dumb by his inhuman task-master. He also shewed the duty of both minister and people to lift their voices in their behalf. In short, he gave us all a portion in due season. Br. J. had honesty kicked bro. J! Since I commenced writing this letter, our Society has been together and a number have joined. This is one of the fruits of bro. J's. visit.

A. On the spot.

S. SWAIN, Bristol.
[It appears that the 'General' did not wait to have his servant 'prepared' for freedom; but in order to secure the greatest service from him, he conferred upon him the greatest favor—and immediately too. We do not learn that the 'General' had his throat cut']

MILLBURY FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.

MILLBURY, Sept. 16th, 1839.

We give upon our last page this week, the and the examination of the colored crew taken on of the examination of the colored crew taken of this schooler, who are committed for trial is charge of pieacy and nurder. Their trial is place on the 17th of the present month.

We look with intense interest for the result trial. If these men are condemned as murdere the epithet, murderer, be attached to the he Wassingerox and all our venerated fathers, who shere there.

ALMIRA HUMPHREY, Sec'ry

MORE TESTIMONY.

At a meeting of the Kimberton, (Pa.) Anti-Slavery spirit of peace into their hearts. New forms of op. Society, held 9 mo. 1st, 1839, the following resolutions ression and sin would arise, and new wretchedness were unanimously adopted, and directed to be sent to

> Whereas, The Massachusetts Abolitionist, by claim-Whereas, The Massachusetts Abolitionist, by claiming the Pennsylvania Freeman on its side, renders it p oper for us to declare our opinion, with regard to the present controvery in New-England—therefore, Resolved, That we disapprove of the course pursued by the patty styling themselves Massachusetts Abolitionists, in 'lugging in the Peace and Woman's Rights questions,' when met for anti-slavery purposes; thereby oppressing conscientious men, and depriving women of their just participation in discussion in which all are equally interested, and in de-

A. KIMBER, Secretary.

NEW SOCIETY IN WESTBORO'.

A meeting of the abolitionists of Westboro' was held Sept. 3, for the purpose of forming an Anti-Slavery Society, and Jonas Longley was appointed Chairman, and M. M. Fisher, Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Deacon Jonathan Forbes, and a Constitution having been adopted, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Society:

President—Capt. Otis Brigham.

Vice Presidents—Dea. William Cheever, Dea. Jonathan Forbes.

athan Forbes.
Secretary-M. M. Fisher. It was also Resolved, That the Constitution

society and proceedings of this meeting be published in the Massachusetts Spy, New England Christian Re-flector, Massachusetts Abolitionist, and Cradle of Lib-M. M. FISHER, Sec'ry.

four friends in Westboro' will excuse us for not pubshing their Constitution. It is similar to those adoptilence near three quarters of an hour. After the ad- ed in other places. If we publish one, we must pubdress, the following resolutions were unanimously lish all: which would require room that may be more profitably used .- J.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Herald of Freedom. NEW ORGANIZATION.

The secession of our Massachusetts friends, some of them, from the old state society, if it does not endan-ger the anti-slavery cause, will, we fear, greatly em-barrass if not hazard, the abolitionism of the seceding brethren. It is leading to painful and mortifyir movements in various quarters of the state and grievous conflicts, among those who were once heart and hand together in their great work. That bold men should have variety of opinion and judgment is to be nected, and there might have been debate and even co should have variety of opinion and judgment is to be ex-pected, and there might have been debate and even con-flict in the ranks, as Paul and Peter had sharp controver-sy so as to be personally sundered from each other. The field was broad enough for this. We should have regret-ted somewhat, because of the beautiful harmony and brotherly love that knitted together the abolitionists as one man. But we could have borne it, as the cause grew expansive and the pressure from without grew feebler. But secession, and organized internal dissension-and warfare between abolitionists, not as to how they shall best compass their great object, which might have been done to unlimited extent, on the same old anti-slavery platform,—but with personal feeling and for the grand goal, this we cannot bear. The charm of the enterprise is broken. Its rain-bow is rent asunder. Its men have shown themselves, after all, weak like other men, and the cause must now wade to its accomplishment amid all the disadvantages of feud and strife. We protest against it—and in the name of the old Society of N. H. against all new organ-

From the Bristol Mirror, August 2. and spread their disorganizing principles—to sow the seeds of discord amongst the friends of the slave—and thus to draw the attention of the public from the great on occasion of the departure of the Rev. Dr. Beman, thus to draw the attention of the public from the great principles of abolition. For one, I have mourned over who arrived in this country some time since, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Patton, as a deputation from the discord in our ranks, and have feared it would be the Rev. Dr. Patton, as a deputation from the American congregational churches to their brethren in England, and who leaves this city by the Great the leaves the color of the congregation of the departure of the Rev. Dr. Deman, the arrived in the star of the congregation of the departure of the Rev. Dr. Deman, the arrived in this country some time since, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Patton, as a deputation from the American congregational churches to their brethren in England, and who leaves this city by the Great the congregation of the departure of the Rev. Dr. Deman, the arrived in this country some time since, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Patton, as a deputation from the American congregational churches to their brethren in England, and who leaves this city by the Great the Rev. Dr. Deman, the arrived in this country some time since, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Patton, as a deputation from the American congregation of the departure of the Rev. Dr. Deman, the arrived in this country some time since, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Patton, as a deputation from the American congregation of the Rev. Dr. Deman, the arrived in this country some time since, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Deman, the arrived in this country some time since, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Patton, as a deputation from the arrived in this country some time since, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Patton, as a deputation from the arrived in satisfied that 'they went out from among us, because they were not of us'—clse, why is it that, instead of devoting their time, their money, their all, for the relief of the down-trodden and oppressed of the land, we find them taxing their imaginations to the utmost to coin some word with which to stigmatize the old and tried friends of the slave? Why is it that we find them circulating slander of the follest kind in relation to yourself and the Liberator? Is this their much o yourself and the Liberator? Is this their much assured them that their Christian feelings of regard alked of 'staff of accomplishment'? If so, they are were duly esteemed and reciprocated by the brethren certainly the very men to wield it. Why, sir, a friend of the seceders said to me the other day, (after pouring forth the strongest abuse about the Liberator,) 'As for Garrison, in sincerity I can say, would be were than the course of his address, the Rev. Dr. alluded to the question of American slavery, and said he anxionsly looked forward to the day when it should be ulterly abolished. In 13 states the system for Garrison, in sincerity I can say, would be were

TO ANTI-SLAVERY CHILDREN.

DANVERS, (New Mills,) Sept. 14, 1839.

BROTHER GARRISON:

Br. Johnson's visit to this place last Sabbath was attended with good results. He not only stirred up well for all our fulf and subvery so, bearing upon its for the treasury.

TO ANTI-SLAVERY CHILDRES.

Mr. W. O. Duvall, agent of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, says in a letter to the Assistant Treasurer, 'Arthur J. Wilbur, the lad [of four years old] of when I spoke in my report, [of receipts for the treasury] pursues a plan which it would be well for all our fulf anti-slavery cap, bearing upon its the old friends of the slave, but was instrumental in awakening feelings of sympathy in the breasts of many others, who have heretofore stood aloof from the cause. We had a meeting of our Anti-Slavery Society the Saturday evening previous, in the village school house, and Bro. Johnson was with us. A resolution was brought forward, setting forth the evils of slavery, which was discussed at some length. In this discussion, he took part, greatly to the satisfaction of all present. As evidence of this, the people seemed uporesent. As evidence of this, the people seemed un-brated friend, Joseph John Gurney, dropped a quarte willing to leave the place at a late hour. On Sab-

IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION.

The following anecdote is from the Biography of Self-taught Men. ns all a portion in due season. Br. J. had honesty and independence enough to speak out plainly against the course of a time-serving ministry, who say nothing about the sin of American slavery, only to apologise for it, or to hedge up the way of those who are striving for its overthrow. His lecture has made some excitement. One old gentleman (if I may so replied—'Str. I have no inducement to fight; but if I some excitement. One old gentleman (if I may so call him.) who is a member of the Baptist church in this place, sympathised so strongly with the clergy, that he said if he had been in the pulpit he should have the spot.'

Some excitement. One old gentleman (if I may so call him.) who is a member of the Baptist church in the policy had my liberty I would endeaver to defend it to last drop of my blood. The General emancipated on the spot.'

S. SWAIN, Briston

wassingered and all our venerated father call partiols, who slew their Etitish bre revolutionary war. If these men are to ted for rising to recover their freedom from sonal bondage into which they had dragged from their native homes, and deemed worse than death, much more shers be condemned for rising up even lives of their aggressors, to assert their fits foreign traxtion. Pirates! their captors and purchasers are

THE LONG, LOW, BLACK SCHOONER

rates! their captors and purchasers, and they are the poor victims of rapine. Thinkest thou, citizen of d rapine. Thinkest thou, citized at if thy son were seized upon tical Arabs to be sold into bond aste deserts of the East, and he should waste deserts of the East, and he should wade through the blood of his captors into liberty, and come home at the blood of his captors into liberty, and come home at the being hanged as a murderer? No; thou wouldest consent to the justice of the being hanged as a murderer? No; thou wouldest ceive him as a trophy rescued by the hand of God has the jaws of destruction, and the voice of joy and approbation would run from Maine to Oregon. It does not not not stolen sons of Africa are executed as mandeen their blood will be upon the nation whose functionaries perpetrate the deed.

We are pleased to see that good counsellors are engaged in their blood.—Christian Freenan.

The disposal of the blacks captured in the Amin The disposal of the blacks captured in the Anisad is likely to bring up questions of much interest. They were stolen from the coast of Africa by Printo use the word as applied to the slave trade in the her of civilized nations) and Ruiz and Monte by the purchase of stolen goods, should be held in the eyed the law as bad as the thief himself.—Baltimor Claus.

This is the true doctrine, and we are cherred in cad it in a Journal of a slave State. The second to be as bid as the thief. Amen.

MR. BIRNEY .- At the moment of his are the West, our brother Briney was met by a let ing the painful intelligence of the suiden dece his venerable father, and the consequent nece s immediate return to Ke his immediate return to activately. He left the for that purpose on Thursday, Aug. 15, expects take Cleveland on his way out. He expected to New York again by the lst Oct but may be det so late that he will meet the Cleaveland Coar on the 22d of October.

Mr. James Birney, Senr., was upwards of syears of age at the time of his decease. It years of age at the time of his decease. It was somewhat singular coincidence that the father of Birney, and the mother of Mrs. Weld, should be have died suddienly almost on the same day, and the same age, one at Louisville and the other Charleston. It was a great satisfaction to Mr. E. when had been permitted to make a very agreeable to his father, prior to his removal, and to receive 6. to his father, prior to his removal, and t him the strongest proofs of unabated affection. The elder Mr. B. was the holder of several slaves for who our brother intends to obtain the boon of freedom stead of receiving his portion of the estate of his fa er .- Eman.

MR. VAN BUREN. Those who know him best, have always appreciated the unaffected kindness of his bean. We have heard many instances of this, but none meet nteresting than a circumstance which happenedd his recent visit to his 'native county.' An old black woman, bent with age and feeble from infamily was seen pushing her way through the crowd towards the President. Some of the by-standers inquired her reson for so doing. In reply, she said that some thirty years ago, she and her children were slares, andher years ago, she and her children were stares, and the master was about selling two of her children and the priving her of them. She was, of course, in great diverses about it. Mr. Van Buren heard of it, pordned the children and presented them to their mother, sat she had travelled on loot a distance of more than the property with the start of twenty miles, at the advanced age of eighty years, show him that she yet remembered his kin

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER GORE. Diel near Hopewell, N. J. on the 24th uit. WILLIAM STR aged 52, a respectable member of the Baptist chan

or the past forty years.

The deceased, although one of that cast of me scended from Africa, was a true Whi ose days that tried men's souls.' He e American army at the commencement of the Relutionary war, and continued a faintful and ageous soldier in the cause of his adopted country, in the whole seven years' struggle, for which he ceived a pension during life. He was in several these against the British, in which he showed distinct the severy. He was also with General Solling in his expedition against the Indians. His deportue in private life was well worthy of imitation, both as man and a christian.—Princeton Wair. American army at the commencement of the B an and a christian .- Princeton Waig.

SLAVERY IN TEXAS .- In the British House of C mons, Mr. O'Connell lately gave notice that early session he would move a resolution that it is the on of this House that her Majesty's Ministers ot to advise her Majesty to recognize the in dence of the State calling itself the Texas, unless the consent of Mexico, of which country it form part, nor unless the abolition of slavery, and the ing the slave trade piracy, were necessary provi in its constitution. Also an address to her Maj praying that she would be graciously pleased to directions to her Ministers to make an agreement withe Government of Mexico, to place at her dispose portion of the unoccupied territory on their northern bon ary, to be set apart as an independent asylum, or a fixture, for persons of color.

and on the Tuesday preceding 48 hours before, it thermometer was 90 degrees—that is fifty-eight degree change of temperature, or six degrees and a fift per hour!

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DISPEPTIC PILLS, SO highly efficacious in disorders of the Stome Bowels, Liver, Spleen, Incipient, Diarthan, Chib Jaundice, Flatulency, habitual Costiveness, loss of A petite, sick Headache, Sea-Sickness, &c. &c. Bishon Irea Dr. Howley, Con Iredell, Hun H. Po Pente, Sick Headache, Sen-Sickness, &c. &c.
Bishop Ives, Dr. Hawkes, Gov. Iredell, Hen. H. Pster, Hon. E. Stanley, Rev. Wm. McPheters, D.D., solmany of the first physicians in this county, are asset hose who have furnished letters in testimony of the peneficial effects really and the properties. eneficial effects resulting from the use of these Pili upplied at JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk st. wholesale an

LADIES ARE INVITED TO call and examine JORDAN'S new Lace or Sat patterns Victoria Combs; also straight back and sat Combs, including over one hundred different patterns and figures, at Store No. 2 Milk street, two door for Washington strain. Washington street. LADIES' SCISSORS AND POCKET KNIVES.

JUST received, a large assortment, giving great avantage for a satisfactory selection of pattern and six At JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk street. Sept. 29. VICTORIA COMBS AND HAIR BANDS. A large variety of patterns of those articles kept con-antly for sale at JORDAN'S Comb and Fancy Goods Sept. 20.

GARRISON'S FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS. JUST from the press, and for sale, at the Asilevery Depository, 25 Cornhill, an address delivered fore the Old Colony Anti Slavery Society, at Scituate, Mass. July 4th, 1839, by Ws. Lioto Galon, pp. 40. Price 6 cents single, 50 cents dozen.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1840.

Just received and for sale, at the Anti-Slavery Reconsidery, 25 Cornhill, TWENTY-FIVE TROUSAND

1. S. Almanaes at the following prices:

Thirty dollars per thousand.

Three and a half "hundred.

Fifty certain and a half "hundred. single. Six cents Sept. 9th, 1839.

FARM FOR SALE. Situated near the pleasant village of Brooking Windham Conniy, Connecticut, within walk of the Court House, Academy, S

walk of the Court House, Academy, School and three meeting-houses of different denominations. The farm contains about EIGHTY ACRES OF GOOD LAND, is well fenced, with durable stote wall, has several never-failing springs of exclining values, two orchards, and a growth of thrifty work sufficient for the use of one family.

Also a large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, with other convenient buildings, all in good repair, with other convenient buildings, all in good repair, with other convenient buildings, all in good repair, with pass daily the Providence and Hartford, as which pass daily the Providence and Hartford, and Worcester railroad is three miles distant, with and Worcester railroad is three miles distant, with when completed, will bring Boston within six her when completed, will bring Boston within six her ride. For further particulars, inquire of W. L. Girrelie. ride. For further particulars, inquire of W. L. Gir. son, Boston, S. J. May, South Sciuate, or of the asscriber on the premises.

Brooklyn, July 1st, 1839.

THREE GOOD ROOMS TO LET, IN a brick house pleasantly situated in Fruit street.
No. 12, with good conveniences for rain water.
JAMES G. BARBADOES. ATTENTISES

The directimes is

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TOL. II. WM. LLOY THE L PRESENT CRIS

Editor of the will you make a spormal for the spormal for the of J. C. Jackson as stand, has been usetts Anti-Slav ely upon the duti ove an excellent

from Jam gratified, the anti-slavery caurain I am that a great gratulation atting about mate ungly to wickeds this lavery school hef glory of the encement, aside hat slavery is a scienced, consisted, consisted princial views; it required of its required of its required their intellectus antry, whence the description of c the American six of offered to enretherights could for life the valed equal. It acliman rights, and en educated for street with man, to

ot say, that a he should not conscience; no uliar views, the abolition sting-place the s

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But, dear R., a c or be swept by the bent down to a sho introduced, and ar on, to wh aght, in my opini trike a deep blow ruth, that 'God Principles, which, tuti-slavery mind dructive of harmo

as far as the east riews urged with Birney, E. Wright gentlemen will ev of Abolitionists to spect to voruse, I the how sufficient abolitionists are to abolitionists are to the rights which G bughly the duties civil government, acknowledgment, every abolitionist so absurd, and so to stand 'God-far abolitionists of Net Ask William Goo aition, who signed he would stay aw

ing election in vart, ask Beri who, by virtue of stay away, what the man who will principles as an a give their assent one of Mr. Stat Oawego Co. 475.

Oswego Co. 475-piedge, yet every to pledge themse selves the right t and, if any furth-ists of New Yorl much advocated be found in the posed a resolutio Conventions, the tinue to be, while principle as he d It is often said ciety contemplat 1 admit it. But, not as a principi

not as a principioyed, and who him; and not him; and not him; and not him; and not him; and h